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EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON FIRST ROUND OF GENEVA TALKS

PM281740 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article entitled: "Geneva: What Has the First Round of Talks Shown?"]

[Text] The situation in the world remains complex, and more than that, dangerous. It is no secret that it has become such in the years of the Reagan administration's stay in office in the United States; in other words, it is a direct result of Washington's policy. Having frustrated the ratification of the SALT II treaty, the United States embarked on the road of disorganizing the process of limiting and reducing arms, sabotaging earlier concluded agreements, launching ever new military programs, deploying American first-strike missiles in Europe, and then deliberately derailed the talks on strategic and nuclear arms in Europe. The proclamation of the "star wars" program, clearly intended not only to make the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms impossible but also to impart a qualitatively new dimension to the entire arms race, to totally undermine the very idea of stability, equality, and equal security crowned, if one can say so, all these actions by Washington that are hostile to the cause of peace and the interests of peoples.

The danger of the continuation of the development of events in this direction is obvious. That is why the U.S. policy causes rising concern in the world; that is why the demand is sounding ever more persistently for the adoption of urgent measures to prevent a further decline to nuclear catastrophe, for a solution of this matter by way of businesslike talks and the reaching of mutually acceptable aggrements. It is not by chance that the close attention of the world's public is riveted on the talks in Geneva. Hopes are pinned on them and results are expected of them.

As is known, the Geneva talks were started on the Soviet Union's initiative. These are new talks that by the range of questions encompassed -- attack space weapons, strategic offensive arms and medium-range nuclear means -- fully take into account the realities of the present strategic situation and reflect the objective organic connection of all the three above-mentioned problems.

It is absolutely clear that the acquisition by the United States of attack space arms would drastically disrupt the strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States. As an inevitable result of this there would be a quantitative buildup and qualitative perfection of nuclear offensive weapons, an arms race in all directions. It is equally clear that it is impossible to determine the size of the reduction of strategic arms without due account for medium-range arms, for on being deployed in Western Europe the U.S. Pershing II's and cruise missiles are essentially strategic weapons in respect of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

This objective interdependence of problems found its reflection in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement that was adopted in Geneva on January 8 of this year. It is defined in the statement in no uncertain terms that the aim of the talks should be the prevention of an arms race in space and ending it on earth. Effective measures along these directions would ensure a genuine consolidation of strategic stability and open the road to the subsequent total liquidation of nuclear arms everywhere.

The accord reached in Geneva in January serves as a sort of foundation of the talks on nuclear and space arms. It is the starting position that alone can lead them to success. It should be adhered to strictly and in all its parts.

What has the first round of the talks shown? Its results cannot be described as satisfactory.

Nobody, of course, expected the entire complex set of problems of space and nuclear arms to be solved in the course of 6 weeks, but at least one could have hoped that readiness to work out practical solutions in line with the accord reached in Geneva in January would be displayed by both sides. The Soviet side did display such a readiness and backed it up with concrete proposals on all aspects of the talks. The position of the American side, however, was void of any elements of constructiveness whatsoever and actually ran counter to the meaning of the January accord on the aims and subject of the talks.

Washington now is trying to conceal this by directing all sorts of rebukes against the Soviet Union, which, supposedly, proceeds from a "tough" stance in Geneva, sets forth "preliminary conditions", and so on. Officials in Washington take turns in exercising in statements on this theme. The positions of the sides at the talks are being directly distorted. More than that, as reported by the newspaper LA SUISSE in Geneva, the United States delegation is involved in these distortions: In violation of the accord on confidentiality it regularly organizes a calculated "leakage" of information, or rather misinformation, into the Western press. However, facts remain facts and here is one: The USSR and the United States have an accord to work out decisions on preventing an arms race in space. To "prevent" means not to allow, to nip in the bud. This word does not have any other meaning either in Russian or English.

How does the American side carry on in respect of this central and priority issue of the talks? It behaves in a manner suggesting it has forgotten what it has agreed on. Both publicly and at the talks the American representatives declare that the U.S. Administration intends under all circumstances to continue the fulfillment of its "star wars" program; that is, the program of creating attack space weapons. Then what about the prevention of the arms race in space? It turns out that it is enough to reach agreement on the "rules" of conducting it: exactly at what time, in what amounts, and which space means should be deployed... and there will be no arms race.

The crux of the matter is absolutely clear: an overt sabotage of studying and solving the question of preventing an arms race in space, an attempt to get through and legalize Washington's program of an accelerated militarization of outer space by any method.

All means look good to Washington in achieving this aim. The plans to create a large-scale ABM system with elements of space basing is arbitrarily declared to be in line with the 1972 ABM Treaty, although in the treaty it is stated with utmost clarity that the creation of any ABM systems of space basing is strictly prohibited. They want to divert attention from this obvious contradiction by claiming that the treaty supposedly does not prohibit "research" to create attack space arms. More than that, attempts are being made to involve the NATO allies and Japan in the realization of the so-called "presidential defense initiative".

However, observance of the ABM Treaty is incompatible with efforts to prepare for the creation of arms banned by this treaty. Besides, what we are dealing with is not research but something much bigger than that. The actions of the U.S. Administration are unlawful by their very essence.

The fact that Washington urges other states to participate in these actions does not make them in any way more legitimate or respectable. Those who play up to the United States in this take grave responsibility upon themselves. In order to justify their reluctance to reach agreement on the prevention of an arms race in space, the American politicians have vigorously started to circulate rumors to the effect that they are only "catching up" with the Soviet Union, which supposedly has surged far ahead in the development of attack space arms.

The U.S. Administration has used such methods more than once in the past as well. More and more invented violations of the ABM Treaty are being imputed to the Soviet side. In its contacts with allies the U.S. Administration passes off these inventions as "reliable" information.

During contacts with the Soviet side the very same inventions are being used as a pretext for blunt proposals to accede to the U.S. line of revising the ABM Treaty. It is intimated that the United States will not back away from such a revision under any circumstances anyway.

The Soviet Union has not and is not conducting any research or experimental and design work that would not fit within the framework of the ABM Treaty. It is not creating attack space weapons. All statements to the contrary do not accord with reality and are being made with a single quite obvious purpose: to delude the public in the United States and other countries and to try to justify the U.S. line of violating the ABM Treaty and militarizing outer space.

With the same purpose the American program of creating attack space arms is being "embellished" with all sorts of false labels. It is being called a "defense initiative", a means of ridding mankind of nuclear arms, and an embodiment of "humanitarian concern" and faith in "scientific progress".

In reality, however, the issue concerns measures that are part of the general offensive plan based on breaking the strategic parity, unrestrained arms race, acquisition of military superiority, and preparation to deliver a first nuclear strike calculated on impunity. The U.S. Administration's line of militarization of space and deployment of strike weapons there runs contrary to humanism and human morals. It is only capable of intensifying even further the threat of nuclear war, and by no means of eliminating it. Pursuing the goal of breaking the ABM Treaty, Washington wants to destroy the very foundation on which the process of limiting and reducing nuclear arms is built It is deliberately pushing mankind toward a new and exhausting spiral of the arms race and senseless expenditure of colossal material and intellectual resources.

True, in the process, Washington is trying to put on the appearance that it supposedly stands for a reduction of nuclear arms, but in reality this readiness is total eye-wash. By refusing to stop its programs of developing attack space arms, the United States puts into question the very possibility of a limitation and, the more so, a reduction of nuclear arsenals. Washington will not be able to conceal this objective side of the matter behind propaganda statements that the Soviet Union allegedly makes the question of outer space a "preliminary condition" of solving questions of reducing nuclear arms.

The United States cannot count on any reduction whatsoever by the Soviet Union of its return-strike nuclear means while Washington is furthering its program of measures to "render impotent" the Soviet nuclear arms in the hope of acquiring the ability to carry out aggression with impunity.

Under these conditions the demand that the USSR reduce its nuclear arms can actually pursue only one aim: to make it easier for the American strategists to achieve the insane task they have set themselves, the task of delivering a disarming first strike and, as far as possible, of sheltering themselves from the strike of retribution. In Washington and in the NATO capitals they are acutely aware that the USSR will not agree to this, that the calls to reduce nuclear arms against the backdrop of frenzied activities to realize the so-called "presidential defense initiative" are nothing more than demagogy.

In practice the United States has no intention at all to reduce its nuclear arsenals. The programs of expanding and perfecting them are being pursued at full speed and, as it was openly stated by the not unknown presidential adviser Paul Nitze, they will be continued at least until the end of the century.

At the talks in Geneva the U.S. side limits itself only to a repetition of its old proposals, made earlier at the talks on nuclear arms in Europe and the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms in 1981-1983, which have proved their untenability and, as it was frankly explained at the time in Washington, were not at all intended for reaching agreement with the USSR.

In the field of strategic arms the United States again proposes to limit the number of warheads [boyezaryad] only on intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles, thus leaving open a channel to build up warheads [boyezaryad] carried by long-range cruise missiles. The U.S. side evades the adoption of the Soviet proposal to ban such missiles, stating in general form that the United States is prepared somewhat to limit only air-launched cruise missiles. It is clear that the U.S. side orients itself not at a reduction but at the mass deployment of these dangerous destabilizing armaments.

The position of the United States on medium-range nuclear arms remains nonconstructive as well. The absurd "zero option" directed at the unilateral disarmament of the USSR in face of nuclear threats to its security from the West and East is again being produced, as well as the threadbare so-called "interim option" that does not count in the European balance the hundreds of warheads [boyezaryad] mounted on British and French medium-range missiles, removes from the limitation the U.S. carrier-based aviation, and groundlessly includes in the count the Soviet medium-range missiles in the east of the country. Obviously, this is not a basis for agreement.

The nonconstructive nature of the U.S. approach, its directedness not at stopping but at intensifying the arms race, manifested itself especially strikingly in the attitude of the United States to the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union. As is known, the Soviet Union proposed, in order to ensure proper conditions for effective agreements on the entire set of problems under study, to agree to introduce for the entire duration of the talks a moratorium on attack space arms, nuclear arms, strategic arms, and medium-range missiles in Europe.

This is a natural and reasonable step, it would seem, to stop the arms race so as to commence arms reduction without delay, but Washington is against this. The pretext for its rejection of this is the same: references to the mythical military "superiority" of the USSR that, as the U.S. Administration knows well, does not exist. There exists a rough balance with the United States and NATO retaining superiority in the number of nuclear munitions and, in what concerns Europe, also in the number of medium-range delivery vehicles.

The refusal of the United States to reach agreement on the moratorium under conditions when the USSR's unilateral moratorium on first deployment of antisatellite weapons in outer space, announced back in August 1983, is still in force and when the Soviet Union, also unilaterally, has suspended in April of this year the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other reply measures in Europe, patently shows which of the two sides wants to use talk about readiness for disarmament merely as camouflage for its military preparations and which strives not in words but by deeds for the ending of the arms race, for the attainment of constructive agreements.

In contrast to the United States, in Geneva the Soviet side suggested an extensive and concrete program of measures directed at effectively preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth.

On the key question of the talks, space arms, the Soviet side came out in Geneva for reaching agreement on banning the development (including research), testing, and deployment of attack space arms. The already existing antisatellite means of the United States and the USSR, the testing of which has not yet been completed, would be subject to destruction.

On strategic offensive arms, the USSR proposed, given a total ban on attack space arms, to radically reduce strategic arms and to simultaneously scrap programs of developing and deploying new strategic arms (long-range cruise missiles, new types of intercontinental ballistic missiles, new types of submarine-launched ballistic missiles, new heavy bombers), or strictly to limit such programs. Naturally, restrictions on strategic weapons would be decided upon also with due account of the way in which the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe would be resolved.

The U.S. side was offered to reach agreement on radical reductions in strategic armaments. Those reductions would embrace both strategic delivery vehicles and the total number of nuclear charges [yadernyy zaryad] on them. The Soviet side put forward the proposal on the mutual renunciation of such a dangerous new type of strategic offensive weapon as long-range cruise missiles of every basing mode.

The Soviet side also took a clear and unequivocal position on the third area of the talks, on medium-range nuclear weapons. To prevent the further deterioration of the situation on the European Continent and outside it, the USSR called for an immediate end to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe with a simultaneous halt in the buildup of the Soviet countermeasures and with the subsequent reduction of medium-range nuclear means in Europe to a level to be agreed upon.

In so doing, the Soviet side expressed its readiness, in case the U.S. missiles now being deployed in Western Europe are withdrawn from it, to ensure a situation in which the total number of warheads [boyegolovka] on our medium-range missiles remaining in Europe would be gradually brought to the number of the warheads on the French and British missiles.

The translation of this approach into practice would mean a drastic lessening of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe. A dangerous source of the growth of the war threat would thus be removed from Europe.

The question of the medium-range nuclear-capable planes was to be resolved in the context of the solution of the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe through the establishment of agreed-upon ceilings on such planes for the USSR and NATO.

The Soviet side voiced its readiness for an even more radical settlement of the question; namely, the complete removal of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons from Europe.

The beginning of the next round of the Geneva negotiations is scheduled for 30 May. If one listens to public statements made by high-ranking Washington officials, it turns out that they are not going to change anything in the U.S. position in the positive vein. On the contrary, they speak of the intention to speed up the development of attack space means, and fail to respond to the Soviet Union's proposal for a radical reduction of strategic offensive arms. Such a position comes as evidence of the stubborn desire of certain quarters in Washington to continue evading the realization of the January agreement on the subject and objectives of the negotiations.

Meanwhile, the interests of preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth demand a different thing, a resolute review of the U.S. position in the direction of a constructive and businesslike approach.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev stressed: "What is needed for a success in Geneva is political goodwill for reaching agreement with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Despite a complex and strained situation in the world and difficulties in the negotiations in Geneva, we remain soberly optimistic.

"We hope that our partners will heed the voice of peoples who want peace and a termination of the arms race. We hope that common sense, political realism, and the feeling of responsibility for a peaceful future will prevail. We have faith in the ability of peoples to safeguard their right to life."

THATCHER'S ARGUMENTS ON BEHALF OF SDI ANALYZED

LD241921 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Addressing a conference of women supporters of the Conservative Party in London the Prime Minister of Britain Margaret Thatcher assumed the unseemly role of advertiser of the American "star wars" programme. The West German magazine STERN once described such "promoters" as "Reagan's diligent and obedient pupils."

The British prime minister declared that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" should be calmly and soberly studied, all its pros and cons. And immediately afterwards, contrary to logic, she groundlessly declared the American programme an attempt to find a more reliable basis of peace and contended that this programme is not directed at inventing new instruments of war or at increasing the total number of arms. Since when, may one ask, have the missiles that it is intended to deploy on the ground and on satellites, the laser guns and other "exotic" types of arms ceased to be weapons?

The use of all these strike space weapons is conceived in Washington with the aim of achieving decisive military superiority and acquiring a first-strike potential so as to become invulnerable. Washington does not like the military balance with the Soviet Union and for this reason is now looking for an opportunity of disrupting it via outer space. And how is one to classify contentions that there is nothing special about militarising outer space: One might think that being drawn into a space arms race is a customary matter for Britain.

In her speech there sounded the call that the accent should be made on the word defence. What can one say to this? Regardless of how you call a new militaristic scheme, its essence will not change and it will still remain dangerous. And no "accents" can camouflage its prime purpose - to create an anti-missile shield while continuing the deployment of first-strike strategic offensive weapons intended to strike targets on land, at sea, in the atmosphere and in outer space. All this will bring about a situation when somebody in Washington might become tempted by the protection offered by the space shield to take a risk and strike at the USSR and its allies with nuclear and space weapons.

To make such "substantiations" of the "star wars" concept, that were borrowed from Washington, more "persuasive", the head of the British Government had to use the threadbare argument about the "Soviet threat"

She said that the time might once come when the Soviet Union will know that it can stop the West's nuclear arms while the West will not be able to do the same with its nuclear arms. As if not the United States but the Soviet Union is planning to commence large-scale preparations for "star wars" as well.

As to her remark that the West should not allow the possibility of creating the strategic defence to undermine existing agreements with the Soviet Union in the field of arms control, it should be remembered that already now the United States is placing in jeopardy the ABM Treaty which, as it is widely recognised in the world, is the cornerstone of the process of arms limitation.

WEINBERGER RESPONSES TO W. EUROPE ON SDI VIEWED

LD241934 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt admitted that not a single West European government had yet reacted to the U.S. request to join in the preparation for the deployment of a large-scale ABM system.

This statement by a representative of the U.S. Department of State put in an awkward position U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger who, following a conversation in Brussels with head of Belgium's military department Freddy Vreven, announced through his assistants that the Belgian Government, supposedly, adopted the decision to take part in the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative" programme. The Pentagon's assertion has been rejected categorically also by the Belgian defence minister.

The growing opposition to the Reagan programme of "star wars" in the United States itself, the unwillingness of the governments of West European NATO countries to accept unconditionally Washington's "proposal" ultimatum and to throw themselves headlong into U.S. military-space ventures clearly disturb U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Dispirited by the negative reaction of the Governments of France, Denmark and Norway to the proposal to take part in the work aimed at the creation of a large-scale anti-missile defence and having not received a single positive answer from European NATO countries to the U.S. proposal for the "Strategic Defence Initiative", the Pentagon's chief distorts facts on purpose and in his assessments of the situation that has formed around the plan of "star wars" goes from one extreme to another.

In one of his speeches Weinberger took to task the Western mass media and U.S. congressmen for their having been influenced by "Soviet propaganda" and refusing to take seriously the U.S. slogan "to nuclear disarmament through the build-up of U.S. armaments in space."

In another interview the Pentagon's chief asserts that the reaction of West European governments to the proposal to join in the U.S. programme of the militarisation of space is of no consequence whatsoever. Caspar Weinberger told newsmen on Thursday that apparently there is a muddle-up in the question if the answers of the governments to the U.S. proposal on "Strategic Defence Initiative" are at all necessary. And on March 26 Caspar Weinberger suggested to the self-same governments that they should give an answer to the U.S. ultimatum about the participation of NATO countries in the development of ABM systems within 60 days.

One gets the impression that the differences on the question of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" within NATO take place not for the lack of understanding of the essence of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" in West European countries, as Weinberger asserts, but due to the fact that even the ruling circles of West European states come to realise with what a serious threat to Europe's security the U.S. plans of the militarisation of space are linked. The yielding to U.S. diktat would be tantamount to nuclear Munich.

U.S. READY TO OPEN PENTAGON 'PLAYGROUND' IN SPACE

LD241811 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 24 May 85

["Space: Yet Another Pentagon Testing Range?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 May (TASS) -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

Washington is trying to stifle alarm and protests of the international public aroused by U.S. plans for the militarization of space. Washington is waxing lyrical about the fact that, it says, the Reagan "star wars" program is just "innocuous research" that in no way contradicts the existing agreements on arms limitation. What is more, their realization, administration representatives hypocritically assert, will be possible only in the distant future. However, the actual development of events attests to the contrary.

As early as next month the United States is starting tests of virtually separate elements of a space-based wide scale antimissile defense, the creation of which is being carried out within the framework of the "star wars" program. As has been announced by the Pentagon administration, which is implementing this program, the next flight by the space shuttle "Discovery," planned for June, will be used in particular for "experiments in this area." In the course of the "experiment" it is planned to direct "shots" from a laser situated on the Hawaiian islands at a small-diameter reflector fixed on board the "Discovery." With the aid of this reflector, the beams will be aimed at objects in low orbits. In other words, the "laboratory equipment" is virtually a model of one of the most important components of a large-scale ABM system, and the Pentagon's "experiment" aims to work out its principle of operation.

Obviously, the United States has the intention now, and "not in the distant future", of beginning practical work on the implementation of the "star wars" project, thereby directly contravening not only the spirit, but also the letter, of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems. In particular, in Article 5 of the treaty, the sides assume the obligation "not to create, test or deploy sea-based, air-borne, space-based or mobile-land-based ABM systems or components". Therefore, the future flight of the "Discovery" will violate this provision. As stated by the U.S. press, this test will be followed by quite a number of major "experiments" using spaceships of the "shuttle" type, two per year, within the framework of realizing the "star wars" program. Apart from that, the Pentagon is planning in the near future to elaborate jointly with NASA a new heavy-payload shuttle spaceship, which could significantly facilitate the launching to orbit of various units and components to carry out experiments within the framework of creating the space antimissile defense, as well as strike space armaments.

Since Reagan's administration announced the "star wars" program 2 years ago, the treaty on anti-missile defense has become the main obstacle for U.S. strategists to realize their plans to gain military superiority by launching the space arms race. Now they are ready to exceed the provisions of this document by opening the Pentagon's military playground in space.

PRAVDA REPORTS JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES IN CSSR

PM280839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Troop Exercises"]

[Text] Prague, May 25 -- In Czechoslovakia today, in the areas of Usti, Karlovy Vary, Rakovnik, Mlada-Boleslav, and Liverec, joint exercises by the Central Group of Forces and the Czechoslovak People's Army have begun. They are being carried out with the aim of working out aspects of cooperation between various types of forces. Units and subunits of the land forces and the air forces, totaling about 25,000 people, are involved in the exercises.

During the exercises, the Soviet and Czechoslovak servicemen are demonstrating their growing field and air skills, masterful handling of weapons and combat equipment, and profound understanding of the complexity of the present-day international situation. Their coordinated and precise actions attest to the resolve of the Warsaw Pact states' fraternal armies to steadfastly and selflessly defend the interests of socialism and peace in a single formation.

BODYUL RECEIVES CEMA COOPERATIVE CHIEFS

PM281021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Creation Plans"]

[Text] On 22 May I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received participants in a conference of chairmen of central cooperative councils and unions of CEMA countries. An exchange of opinions took place on questions of further cooperation in the cooperative movement.

M.P. Trunov, chairman of the Central Potrebsoyuz Board, took part in the conversation.

The conference participants finished their work the same day. They discussed the results of their activity over the past 5 years and defined the main thrusts of their work for 1986-90. The socialist countries' cooperative organizations see their main task as futher strengthening and broadening all-around political, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, implementing the directives of the CEMA economic summit, and fulfilling the long-term targeted cooperation program for the period through the year 2000.

The conference participants exchanged information on topical problems of cooperative organizations' actions.

To mark the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the end of World War II, the conference adopted an appeal to the international cooperative community calling for an active struggle to avert nuclear catastrophe, achieve peace and democracy, and develop mutually beneficial cooperation among countries.

APPOINTING 'ARCHSPY' WALTERS AS UN ENVOY 'INSULT'

LD251420 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] New York May 25 TASS -- The assumption [?of the] post of U.S. ambassador to the United Nations by archspy Vernon Walters, a retired lieutenant-general, has been perceived as an insult to the international community and its lofty goals and ideals in U.N. circles. And there are more than enough grounds for seeing it as such.

When the White House announced Walters' appointment to the office, THE WASHINGTON POST said it would be his first emergence in the light of public diplomacy from the secretive world of intelligence and secret diplomatic missions over his 44 years in government employ. Before that, the paper said, he had engaged only in covert diplomacy, if that was the right word for operations by American secret services to engineer plots and coups in foreign states.

Walters spent 31 years with military intelligence, 24 of them abroad. He was then transferred to the C.I.A. to become the agency's deputy director. According to press reports, it is Walters that was the author of the Entaur plan used by Pinochet to topple the Allende government in Chile. American journalist G. Stein reported that Walters had also been involved in the espionage-and-subversion agency's plans to assassinate Fidel Castro. Besides, he worked out methods employed to train C.I.A. agents to conduct subversive activities in countries where state coups are to be staged.

Washington appreciated Walters' work highly, awarding him many decorations, including a medal for outstanding intelligence service. The archspy performed special assignments under eight administrations. On President Reagan's instructions alone he visited 100 countries on secret missions. The Italian magazine CIORNI-VIE NUOVE seized him up most accurately when it called Walters "a specialist in subversion".

In his new post, which is obviously unusual for him, the professional spy is called upon to pursue the selfsame unconstructive, obstructionist U.S. policy in the United Nations, which under the Reagan administration has acquired the nature of a "war" on this international organization. This was bluntly admitted by Walters himself when he told a press conference here that, just like his predecessor Jeane Kirkpatrick, he represented the same country, the same administration, the same President and the same philosophy. As is known, Kirkpatrick has earned herself notoriety for her stubborn attempts at sabotaging the international community's efforts to strengthen peace and international security, limit the arms race, quench the more dangerous seats of conflict, and establish a just international economic order. Walters refused to answer journalists' questions about the U.S. approach to the United Nations and to pressing international problems, pleading his currently being at the apogee of ignorance about this major international organization.

AMBASSADOR DOBRYNIN PRESENTS AWARD TO HARRIMAN

PM241147 Msocow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Award Presentation"]

[Text] Washington, 23 May -- A.F. Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States, has presented Averell Harriman, the eminent U.S. politician and public figure and former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, with the Order of the Patriotic War First Class.

A. Harriman received this award for his great personal contribution to the organization and strengthening of Soviet-U.S. cooperation in the Great Patriotic War years. Accepting the award, A. Harriman expressed profound gratitude for the high honor shown him and advocated the urgent need to improve Soviet-U.S. relations and return them to good-neighborliness and cooperation.

DETERIORATION IN U.S.-USSR RELATIONS TRACED

LD241805 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 May 85

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] On 24 May 1972, 13 years ago, the Soviet-American agreement on cooperation in space research for peaceful purposes was signed. Over to our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver.

Looking back to the events which took place 13 years ago, we cannot fail to remember that in the same month of May, 1972, quite a number of important treatics and agreements were concluded between our country and the United States. They include the treaty of indefinite validity of limiting antimissile defense systems, and the provisionary agreement on some measures in the sphere of limiting strategic offensive armaments, and finally the document about fundamental relations between the USSR and the United States. Then, in May 1972, these relations were seemingly being put on a normal, neighborly basis, and the joint Soviet-American space flight made in compliance with the Soyuz-Apollo program was, perhaps, one of the most graphic manifestations of this.

However, years have passed; Soviet-American relations have become more complicated and sometimes reach the point of aggravated tension. Responsibility for the situation which has shaped itself up lies with the U.S. ruling circles. They are openly claiming the right to interfere everywhere and in all places, ignoring and quite often directly flouting the interests of our countries, as well as traditions of international communications and existing agreements and treaties.

In this connection, one also cannot fail to remember the Soviet-American documents which were signed in May 1972. Washington has taken a path of directly violating them. One is obliged to recall here the deployment of first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the creation of new types of American intercontinental missiles, and work to create space weapons under way in the United States. All this reflects the intention of certain circles in the United States to achieve world domination, first of all, in the military respect.

Ambitious plans such as these have no prospects in the future, however. The USSR, its friends and allies, and in fact all the other states, will never recognize the right of this or any other country to impose its will on the other peoples. The sooner this truism is realized in Washington, the better it will be for the cause of general peace. As far as our country is concerned, although we do not observe the world through the prism of Soviet-American relations only, we still consider their improvement not only extremely essential, but also possible. The events that took place 13 years ago clearly prove that it is possible, but of course only on the grounds of reciprocity, a feeling of responsibility, and goodwill.

U.S. REACTION TO S. AFRICAN UNITS IN ANGOLA NOTED

LD241517 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 24 May 85

[Excerpts] South Africa has been repeatedly saying that is has withdrawn its troops from Angola. However, the events of this week speak of something altogether different. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Mikhail Glebov writes:

A unit of the South African Army attempted to blow up an oil refinery at Cabinda, in Angola. The Angolan security forces took on the South African commandos, killing two of them and capturing one, and on Thursday the chief of South Africa's Defense Forces was compelled to admit to the presence of South Africa units on the territory of Angola.

It is no secret that Pretoria's main, and perhaps only, ally in the world is the U.S. Administration, and so how does Washington react to new acts of South Africa's aggression against Angola? When the report came in about the attempt to blow up an Angolan oil refinery, the White House hastened to make a special statement. It said the United States was sharply critical of South Africa for sending its units into the territory of Angola, but what immediately comes to mind in that connection is an article published in the American magazine COVERT ACTION. The authors of the article were able to find out that back in 1981 President Reagan signed a secret directive which provides for conducting active covert operations in the south of Africa. In line with that directive the CIA provided large scale shipments of arms for the UNITA groups, and the leaders of all the antigovernment groups operating in Angola have been on visits to Washington.

For his part, the CIA chief William Casey made two secret trips to the south of Africa. He visited the Republic of South Africa and concluded a number of agreements with the racists. They provide for extending the scale of the undeclared war against Angola, Mozambique, and other neighboring countries in order to make them stop supporting the movement of the black majority in South Africa for equality and freedom and also in Namibia, which is occupied by the racists. So all the assertions of the Reagan administration about wanting to see an end to violence in the south of Africa and all the reproaches addressed to Pretoria are nothing more than a facade, and they are worth no more than South Africa's assurances about its troops having left Angola a long time ago.

SENATE OVERWHELMINGLY APPROVES MORE 'ASAT' TESTS

LD251435 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Washington May 25 TASS -- The U.S. Senate decided by 74 votes against nine to give the Pentagon the green light to another three tests of anti-satellite weapons (ASAT) by approving an amendment proposed by Republican Senator John Warner. According to AP, in these tests F-15 fighters will launch missiles at targets in near-earth orbits. Two ASAT tests have so far taken place.

Intensive ASAT testing is an essential component of the Reagan administration's large-scale preparations for the militarisation of space on the basis of the "star wars" program. As notable American specialists have pointed out on more than one occasion, space weapons, including anti-satellite systems, are to become the key component of the first nuclear strike potential. According to one of such specialists, T. Caras, the development of ASAT would be pointless for the United States if it did not plan to deliver the first nuclear strike, to unleash nuclear war.

In other words, the Pentagon would like to secure a possibility to shoot down Soviet satellites so as to "blind" the adversary and to detract from its capability to retaliate against a nuclear attack. It is symptomatic in this context that U.S. Undersecretary of Defence Fred Ikle once openly admitted that the use of anti-satellite systems as a basic component of the first strike to destroy all or many of the "key" enemy satellites was intended to make it far more difficult for them to retaliate. The decision taken by the Senate under the White House's pressure is fresh proof of the falsity of Washington's claims that the "star wars" program is just "research." In reality practical steps are being taken to extend the arms race into space.

London May 25 TASS -- The newspaper TIMES says in its comments on the U.S. plans to militarise space that the officials responsible for the "star wars" program are convinced that research under that program will lead to the beginning of the production of space weapons in just five or six years.

NEW TRIDENT SUBMARINE LAUNCHED; PROTEST ENSUES

LD260905 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] New York May 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

Another "Trident" submarine has been launched in New London (Connecticut). The huge nuclear missile carrying submarine has been named "Alabama" and has become the sixth submarine of such class in the U.S. Navy.

While the submarine-launching ceremony, organized by the Pentagon and the "General Dynamics" corporation, was being held in the territory of the Naval Submarine Systems Centre in New London, a mass demonstartion took place outside the gate in protest against the militarist course of the Reagan administration. Rick Garmer, member of the leadership of the "Coalition Against 'Tridents'", has stated that each new unit of armaments only increases the danger of war. Police brutally dealt with the demonstrators. About forty people were arrested.

REPORTAGE ON VOROTNIKOV VISIT TO CANADA

Leaves Moscow 26 May

LD262037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Ottawa today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Government of Alberta Province, Canada. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other officials.

Makes Arrival Statement

PM281005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stay in Canada"]

[Text] Ottawa, 27 May -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, arrived in Ottawa on a visit of friendship at the invitation of the Federal Government of Canada and the Government of the Alberta Province.

At Ottawa airport, bedecked with Soviet and Canadian flags, Vitaliy Vorotnikov was welcomed by Canadian Foreign Minister Charles Joseph Clark and other Canadian officials and by the Soviet Union's Ambassador to Canada Alexey Rodionov.

On his arrival in the Canadian capital, the head of the Soviet delegation made the following statement: We have arrived in Canada at the invitation of the Federal Government of the country and the Government of the Alberta Province.

We will have conversations with the Canadian leadership in Ottawa, make a tour of the Alberta Province, and have numerous meetings with Canadians. We are looking forward with much interest to all this in the hope that we will learn more about the life and problems of the Canadian people, familiarize ourselves with their achievements, and tell them how the Soviet people are living and working and what problems they are tackling.

We are convinced that there are good preconditions for continued Soviet-Canadian contacts. A sound experience of good-neighborly and fruitful cooperation has been accumulated, and both sides undoubtedly have an interest in it. The Soviet Union and Canada are the world's largest countries in size. We have similar natural, climatic, and geographic conditions and both countries have large and diverse economic and natural resources. We also are neighbors, neighbors across the North Pole.

The purpose of our visit is to further political dialogue between the USSR and Canada so as to move our positions closer and to find a common basis for tackling outstanding problems of our time. We stand for strengthening Soviet-Canadian cooperation in order to achieve the goals that are common to mankind as a whole; namely, to remove the threat of nuclear war, to bridle the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, on earth and to prevent it in space, and to return international relations to the road to detente and mutually beneficial cooperation.

All the efforts of the Soviet state and its peace proposals and initiatives, as everyone knows, are oriented to this goal.

In our view, Soviet-Canadian relations have good prospects and we hope that our meetings in Canada with statesmen, businessmen, local authorities, and the public will be held in a constructive spirit and contribute to the further positive development of these relations for the good of the Soviet and Canadian peoples and in the interests of world peace.

V.I. Vorotnikov expressed thanks for the warm reception and conveyed best wishes to the people of Ottawa.

Meets With Mulroney

LD280724 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Ottawa May 28 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov has had a meeting here with Canada's Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Vitaliy Vorotnikov handed over to Brian Mulroney a personal message from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

Key problems of the present-day international situation and also some questions of bilateral Soviet-Canadian relations were discussed during the talk which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Having expressed concern and anxiety over the heightened tension in the world, Vitaliy Vorotnikov and Brian Mulroney declared in favour of urgent efficient steps to be taken to lessen the nuclear threat, to bring international relations back into the channel of detente and peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation of states. This is the aim of the Soviet peace initiatives, above all at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, aimed at preventing the arms race in outer space and putting an end to it on earth, starting a radical reduction of nuclear armaments up to their full liquidation, stressed V. Vorotnikov. Advancement to the goal of the negotiations in Geneva is possible and feasible, provided the reciprocity of the American side, its serious business-like approach, and readiness to find mutually acceptable decisions on the basis of equality and undiminished security.

The Soviet Union, he said, advocates that Soviet-Canadian relations should be further developed, that these relations should be filled with the concrete content in different spheres. We are ready for continuation of the active political dialogue, for the strengthening of trade and economic, scientific and technical, cultural and other links between the USSR and Canada on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and goodneighbourliness.

Brian Mulroney on his part dwelt on Canada's interest in efficient accords at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. He stated the Canadian Government's desire to continue the practice of bilateral political contacts, to broaden and deepen links with the Soviet Union in different spheres.

Meets With Clark

LD272101 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; by correspondent A. Melnikov -- identified by screen caption]

[Text] The aim of Comrade Vorotnikov's visit to Canada is the further deepening of political dialogue between the Soviet Union and Canada. Today a conversation took place between Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov and Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Clark. During that conversation, the sides discussed questions concerning the international situation and exchanged opinions on ways to improve it. It was stressed that such meetings between leading figures from the two countries are of very great significance for the deepening of mutual understanding and trust.

The Soviet Union's policy of developing relations with Canada, Comrade Vorotnikov noted, is consistent and principled. It is not subject to variations. There are no unresolved problems between our countries. Moreover, the joint interest of the USSR and Canada in halting the arms race and the further expansion of mutually advantageous trading, economic, and scientific-technological cooperation could serve as an important precondition for the expansion of Soviet-Canadian contacts and a bilateral political dialogue.

Clark, Vorotnikov Dinner Speeches

LD280818 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Ottawa May 28 TASS -- Canada's Foreign Minister Joseph Clark has given a dinner in honour of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov, now on a friendly visit here.

Welcoming the Soviet guest, Joseph Clark noted that Vitaliy Vorotnikov's visit promoted the development of bilateral relations, better understanding of each other's positions, aims and motives. The foreign minister said that serious differences existing between East and West did not rule out development of relations distinguished by broader cooperation and less confrontation, better understanding of mutual intentions, bigger recognition of mutual interests and a greater extent of mutual respect. To attain these aims, he said, it is necessary to have an open political dialogue, broader relations based on more active contacts and cooperation. We should specify the spheres in which we have common interests.

Joseph Clark said that similarity of Canada's and the Soviet Union's climatic and geographical conditions were the foundation for exchange of experience in solution of development problems facing the two countries. The foreign minister admitted it was necessary to diversify the structure and the character of trade relations between the two countries.

We in Canada believe, stressed Joseph Clark in conclusion, that despite the differences existing between us, and rather because of these differences, it is essential to continue the dialogue, meetings and to lend our bilateral relations a greater impetus both in the interests of both countries and in the interests of improvement of East-West relations.

Speaking in reply, Vitaliy Vorotnikov expressed the sincere desire of the Soviet Union to promote expansion and deepening of goodneighbourly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with Canada on a stable and long-term basis. Our course of all-round development of Soviet-Canadian relations is of a long-term, fundamental character, he said.

We treat Canada as a serious partner in international relations. In cardinal questions of war and peace there are no bystanders, and cannot be. All states can and should take part in the search for constructive solutions of the key problems of the present, in the efforts to lessen international tension. The louder is the voice of every state, including Canada, in favour of reason and realism in world politics, the more confident and nearer will be the prospects of attaining the ultimate goal -- a world without wars and weapons.

Having recalled comradeship-in-arms between the USSR and Canada in the years of the Second World War, Vitaliy Vorotnikov emphasized (?that) necessary now as never before are the climate of confidence and mutual understanding, persistent efforts in order to stop the dangerous buildup of nuclear armaments, to prevent militarisation of outer space, to bring international relations back into the channel of detente.

We are confident that the dangerous course of events can be sharply stopped if, for instance, tangible success is attained in Geneva, at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments. As to the Soviet Union, it has come to Geneva ready to conduct negotiations in an honest and businesslike way, to attain accords on prevention the arms race in outer space, its termination on earth. The Soviet Union is for a meaningful political dialogue, for negotiations on the basis of equality and undiminished security, he said. We are firmly confident that peace will be strong if peaceful constructive coexistence, equality and mutually beneficial cooperation of states, irrespective of their social systems, become the supreme, universal laws of international relations.

Vitaliy Vorotnikov noted that there are no serious obstacles to further onward development of the relations between the USSR and Canada. There are no disputable questions between the two countries, nowhere do our state interests clash. To develop our relations, to fill them with a new, concrete content -- this is the aim of our course, he stressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GANDHI'S VISIT TO USSR

Speaks at News Conference

PM280825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Soviet-Indian Friendship Is Strengthening"]

[Text] The talks and meetings with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have strengthened our friendship and brought our views closer together, R. Gandhi stated at a press conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents. The talks covered a wide range of questions and were marked by goodwill and cordiality, as befits friends.

India and the Soviet Union, the guest said, maintain close relations. Our friendship has developed and matured over more than 30 years. We have been together in difficult times. This friendship is not aimed against anyone. Indian-Soviet ties cover many spheres of the economy, science, and culture. More than 70 industrial projects have been built in India with Soviet help. We are striving to further develop relations of friendship and cooperation. Today, agreements were signed that envisage cooperation in the creation of a number of major projects in India and the granting of substantial credit by the Soviet Union. Economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between India and the USSR is envisaged for the period through the year 2000. The plan envisages participation by Indian organizations in civil projects in the Soviet Union. Particular attention has been devoted to the expansion of trade. India and the Soviet Union, Gandhi stressed, oppose the escalation of the nuclear arms race and are striving to eliminate the growing threat of nuclear war. We have no doubt that our countries will always be together in striving for peace. The Indian-Soviet Treaty on Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation, R. Gandhi stated, plays a great role in relations between the two countries. Our economic and cultural ties are developing fruitfully within its framework. These ties have grown considerably stronger over the past few years, and the future of our relations will be still brighter.

Touching on the Soviet Union's foreign policy, R. Gandhi termed it constant and stable. He noted that the USSR was the sole nuclear power to support the Delhi Declaration of the six states. The United States, the prime minister stressed, did not even react to it. R. Gandhi stated that India resolutely opposes any new directions in the arms race, including space. This race, he said, increases rather than reduces the threat of war. In our opinion, the SDI program intensifies the arms race.

Touching on domestic problems, the prime minister stressed that India will develop dynamically. The state sector, he stated, is the heart of our development. We envisage the essential participation and aid of the Soviet Union in developing the Indian economy. R. Gandhi replied to numerous questions from journalists.

Arkhipov, Gandhi Address Meeting

PM241009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on 22 May House of Unions meeting addressed by Rajiv Gandhi and I.V. Arkhipov under general heading "Soviet-Indian Friendship Is Strengthening"]

[Text] The close friendship and varied cooperation between the USSR and India are constantly strengthening and serve the interests of the two countries' peoples and the cause of world peace and international security. This was noted at R. Gandhi's meeting with representatives of the Soviet public in the House of Unions' Hall of Columns.

The meeting was opened by Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Then the gathering was addressed by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The friendship and mutual ties between our countries, the speaker said, are developing upwardly and are a graphic example of how fruitful and diverse cooperation between states with different social systems can be when their policy is inspired by the ideals of justice, equality, and mutual respect and the struggle for peace and the peoples' security and against aggression and colonialism. The importance of our cooperation has particularly increased today, under the conditions of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation, which is the direct result of the actions of the most aggressive forces of imperialism.

All progressive mankind recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The Soviet Union highly rates the participation and attention which you personally, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the entire Indian people have paid to this glorious date and to the cause of the struggle against the resurrection of fascism. There is no task more important or urgent right now than preserving and strengthening peace and defending the peoples' right to freedom and independence, the people's foremost right to life. It is to this that the Soviet Union's entire foreign policy activity is subordinated.

The multimillion-strong Soviet public is deeply satisfied by the fact that the USSR and India act from the same or close positions on topical present-day problems. Soviet people treat with understanding the nonaligned policy which India pursues and which has won it high international prestige and respect. Successfully fulfilling its responsible mission as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, India is making a substantial contribution to the consolidation of the cohesion of its ranks and the preservation of its loyalty to its fundamental principles: anticolonialism, anti-imperialism, and antimilitarism. India's vigorous actions for the prevention of nuclear war and the consolidation of world peace and the solution of other topical problems of the present day help to strengthen its international prestige and enhance its role in world affairs.

As sincere friends of the Indian people, the Soviet people rejoice in the impressive successes that India has achieved in the consolidation of its international positions, in the strengthening of its national independence and economic autonomy, and in its advance along the path of progress. These achievements are rightly linked with the course of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, who did so much for their country's national revival and for its transformation into a great Asian power. In the USSR, the names of these outstanding statesmen enjoy tremendous respect as great friends of the Soviet Union who invested a great deal of effort and energy in building the fine edifice of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation. It was with profound satisfaction that all Soviet people welcomed your statement, Mr Prime Minister, to the effect that the government you head will continue the policy bequeathed by Jawaharlal Nehru and creatively enriched by Indira Gandhi.

The Indian leadership's initiatives aimed at the consolidation of world peace and the support of the peoples' independence and their sovereign right to determine their destiny for themselves have generated a broad positive response among the Soviet public. The name of the declaration of the six states and governments containing an appeal to curb the arms race on earth and prevent it in space is linked with the Indian capital, Delhi.

It was 30 years ago that the fundamental agreements were signed which essentially laid the foundation to the multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and India in the field of the economy, science and technology, and culture and education. Three decades are a comparatively short period, but how far the entire complex of our cooperation has advanced, embracing vitually all spheres of our peoples' activity, from the subterranean depths to the heights of space! The dynamic development of diverse ties helps to build up the economic and scientific-technical potential of the Soviet Union and India, helps our countries to resolve important national economic tasks, and strengthens still further the traditional ties of friendship which link the Soviet and Indian people.

Soviet-Indian summit meetings occupy a special place. The Soviet Union notes with profound satisfaction that your visit, esteemed Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has been a major new step in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. Soviet-Indian documents have been signed which will undoubtedly lend new dynamism to that development and will be an important new milestone on our path to the consolidation of peace and progress. Soviet-Indian friendship has a bright future!

In the rostrum was Academician N.N. Blokhin, chairman of the International Lenin Prize "For the Consolidation of Peace Among the Peoples' Committee. I have been given the honor, he said, to present Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi with the gold medal and certificate of the International Lenin Prize "For the Consolidation of Peace Among the Peoples", which has been awarded to Indira Gandhi, that outstanding Indian statesman, politician, and public figure. This is a tribute to the memory of a remarkable daughter of the Indian people who gave her entire life to the struggle for her motherland's freedom and progress and for peace and people's happiness. It is symbolic that the lofty award is being presented to Indira Gandhi's son and her successor as prime minister. To the applause of those assembled N.N. Blokhin presented the medal and certificate to R. Gandhi. On behalf of the Soviet public, the prime minister was presented with a bronze sculpture of Indira Gandhi.

The meeting was addressed by Rajiv Gandhi. It gives me tremendous joy to address the citizens of the Soviet Union, who have given us such a warm reception, he said. Every Indian, whenever he comes to the Soviet Union, knows that a meeting in a spirit of boundless friendship awaits him. I convey warm greetings from the Indian people to the great people of the Soviet Union, to the Soviet leadership, and to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Our countries exchanged ambassadors after India had liberated from colonial rule, but the mutual friendship between the two peoples was born long before that date.

My great-grandfather Motilal Nehru and my grandfather Jawharlal Nehru, who were on the front line of India's struggle for freedom, visited the Soviet Union back in 1927, when the 10th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was being celebrated. They both wanted very much to see for themselves and to study the new social system which was being built in the Soviet Union. At the time, Jawaharlal Nehru highly assessed the importance of the Russian revolution, which he called one of the greatest events of world history.

India's struggle for independence, the guest continued, has met with the Soviet people's resolute support. We in turn were perturbed by the conflicts which flared up in Europe in the twenties and thirties and particularly by the sinister rise of fascism. Jawahalral Nehru did not tire of warning the world of the looming danger. He was depressed by the attitude of some European governments toward Hitler.

We in India, although we were not free at the time, unconditionally opposed fascism. We admired the Soviet people's heroic struggle. You proved that no price is too high if it is a case of defending the principles, honor, independence, and integrity of your motherland. This year you celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. We rejoice with you. We salute your heroes.

India's struggle for freedom is the history of an unarmed people's resistance to the world's biggest empire. We achieved marked successes. The country, which had virtually no industry, has now become a major industrial power. Our research laboratories' work on a number of important problems has won them the respect of the scientists of the whole world. In this major business, the modernization of the economy, we are encountering invaluable mutual understanding assistance from the Soviet Union. You have made what is a particularly important contribution for us to the creation of the mining, metallurgical, and machine-building industry in our country. We highly value this aid.

During my visit we have discussed plans for cooperation in the economy, trade, science, and technology for the next 15 years. The horizons here are very broad. As our country develops we will need to expand our exchanges with the Soviet Union and the other major industrial powers. Our joint efforts will benefit the economies of both countries.

The Soviet Union's support is not restricted to the economic sphere. You supported us in times of difficulty for India. A friend in need is a friend indeed. The Indian people consider Soviet people to be their true friends. Indian-Soviet friendship graphically shows that two peoples with different social systems can establish firm relations of mutual understanding and cooperation in their common interests. Our greatest cause is peace. Our friendship is not aimed against any other country; it is motivated exclusively by the desire to make our peoples stronger, to promote the cause of world peace and international cooperation. We both want peace, mindful of the past and dreaming of the future. Only the tree of peace can give mankind life-giving fruit.

The Soviet Union has recognized that the policy of nonalignment is making an important contribution to the consolidation of an atmosphere in the world which favors peace. Chairing the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Delhi 2 years ago, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi confirmed the Nonaligned Movement's unconditional loyalty to peace. In a period when peace depends on nuclear arsenals, I confirm the resolve of the Nonaligned Movement and of India to struggle for peace and disarmament. The land of Gautama Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi will always stand on the side of the forces of peace.

You have awarded Indira Gandhi the Lenin Peace Prize. This is a gesture which the Indian people highly prize. Vladimir Ilich Lenin, for whom this prize is named, in one of the immortal representatives of mankind. His name will always be linked with the struggle against oppression and exploitation. Jawaharlal Nehru said that with time his greatness will constantly grow. The peace prize perpetuating Lenin's name at the same time serves as a recognition of the importance of the cause of peace and those who struggle for peace. I am deeply touched by the high assessment which you give of Indira Gandhi's life and activity. This award is a recognition not only of her personal services but also fo the causes dear to her native India: peace, international cooperation, and Indian-Soviet friendship. Indira Gandhi belongs to the galaxy of eminent figures who have embodied the best of our heritage in all its depth and diversity. She was very well aware of the strength and ancient traditions of Indian culture. Nonetheless, she considered all people to be akin. Indira Gandhi dreamed of mankind being at peace with itself. She was on the frontline of the struggle to establish a just and equitable international order.

I am very pleased to accept the Lenin Peace Prize awarded to my mother, R. Gandhi said in conclusion, and I am profoundly grateful for this high honor.

R. Gandhi's meeting with representatives of the Soviet public was one more graphic manifestation of the strengthening Soviet-Indian friendship. A concert by ballet artistes was staged for the meeting's participants.

Mrs Gandhi Tours Moscow

PM241212 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Sightseeing"]

[Text] On 22 May, Sonya Gandhi, wife of the Indian prime minister, continued touring Moscow. She visited the Kuskovo Estate Museum and the Novodevichiy Monastery, a branch of the State Historical Museum. The visitor was accompanied by L.D. Gromyko.

Gandhi Departs Minsk for Frunze

LD241425 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India is in our country on a visit. In Minsk today he visited the Ordzhonikidze Computer Works, the products of which are delivered to many countries, including India. The head of the friendly state's government acquainted himself with the exhibition of people's economic achievements of the Belorussian SSR, and then left for Frunze today. He was seen off at the airport by Polyakov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Belorussia; Brovikov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic; Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and other officials and representatives of the working people of Minsk.

Arrives in Frunze

LD241537 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Frunze May 24 TASS -- The Prime Minister of the Republic of India Rajiv Gandhi, who is staying in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership, today arrived in Frunze, the capital of Kirgizia. At the airport he was welcomed by the republic's leaders. The Indian head of government was greeted by representatives of the working people of Frunze.

Talks with Kirgiz Leaders

LD250958 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Frunze May 25 TASS -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of the Republic of India, who is currently touring the USSR, met here with the leaders of Kirgizia, a Soviet Central Asian republic. He was warmly greeted by Turdakun Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, who told him about the economic and social development of this republic and close contacts between Kirgizia's working people and the Indian people.

Rajiv Gandhi described the relationship between his country and the Soviet Union as excellent. He said it was based on mutual trust, good will and respect for each other. The two countries' views on major international issues were either identical or close, which served as the reliable basis of Indian-Soviet relations. This had been confirmed in a conversation and talks with Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders. The talks in Moscow and the signed Indian-Soviet documents, Rajiv Gandhi said, made for still closer friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The Indian prime minister added that he was convinced that prospects for their continued relationship were good since India and the Soviet Union had the same aims, namely peace and better living standards for their peoples. Taking part in the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, also were Arstanbek Dusheyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kirgizia, and other leaders of this republic.

Departs for India

LD262157 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- announcer-read report]

[Text] Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, left Frunze for Delhi today at the end of his trip around the Soviet Union. He had been making an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

The Indian head of government was seen off at the airport by Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kirgizia Central Committee; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials and representatives of the working people of Frunze. Nurul Hasan, ambassador of the Republic of India in the Soviet Union, was among the send-off party. A joint Soviet-Indian statement was issued on the results of the visit; it is published in the press.

Interviewed Before Departure

LD261935 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Before his departure by air, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi gave an interview to our special correspondent Boris Kalyagin.

[Begin recording] [Kalyagin, in English fading into Russian translation] What are your impressions of the visit?

[Gandhi, in English fading into Russian translation] We had very fruitful talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow, and in particular with Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We were able to get to know one another better. The present visit will promote the development of even firmer relations between our two countries. We also signed a new agreement that paves the way for our cooperation into the 21st century.

[Kalyagin, in English] Thank you very much.

[Gandhi, in English] Thank you.

Cables Gorbachev From Aircraft

LD261617 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 26 May (TASS) -- Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republi of India, has sent a telegram from aboard his aircraft to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It says:

Allow me to express my profound regret on leaving your country. During our stay in the USSR my wife and I were surrounded by great care and hospitality. This betokens the Soviet Government and people's traditional feeling of warm friendship towards India. I should like to express confidence that the mutual understanding during the visit is based on the mutual links between our two countries, and this was reflected in general words and in our striving for peace. My talks and meetings with you were very valuable and useful. The documents signed in Moscow are of enormous importance. I would like to widen and continue the dialogue of cooperation which developed during our last meetings. I very much hope for this and would be pleased if you visited India. Please pass on my deep respects and gratitude to the Soviet people.

Joint Statement Issued

PM271240 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 85 First Edition pp 1, 4

["Joint Soviet-Indian Statement" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Prime Minister of the Republic of India Rajiv Gandhi paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 21 through 26 May 1985 at the Soviet leadership's invitation. A cordial reception reflecting the relations of traditional friendship and mutual respect between the USSR and India was extended to the distinguished Indian guest and the persons accompanying him. Talks were held between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in which the following participated: On the Soviet side: N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chariman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and V.N. Rykov, USSR ambassador to India. On the Indian side: Finance Minister V.P. Singh; G. Parthasarathi, chairman of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs Political Planning Committee; S.N. Hasan, India's ambassador to the USSR; A. Nehru, minister of state for energy; A. Singh, secretary to the prime minister for parliamentary affairs; and O. Fernandez, secretary to the prime minister for parliamentary affairs.

Prime Minister of the Republic of India Rajiv Gandhi also had a separate conversation with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

During visits to Moscow, Minsk, and Frunze, the guests acquainted themselves with various aspects of the Soviet people's life and their achievements in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres.

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The meetings and conversations were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Deep satisfaction at the successful development of the relations of close friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and India was expressed on both sides.

These relations are characterized by respect and trust between the two countries' peoples and leaders. They are marked by stability in the political sphere and by the scale and diversity of forms of mutually advantageous cooperation in the trade and economic, scientific and technical, cultural, and other spheres. Their steady growth is an important achievement of both countries. The sides believe that the relations between the USSR and India demonstrate the fruitfulness of links between states with different socioeconomic systems if they are committed to the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and mutual respect, and strict observance of sovereignty and non-interference in one another's internal affairs. The friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India are a factor of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union and India are united in the view that the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the USSR and India promotes the development of the traditional friendship between the two countries and fully reflects their commitment to world peace and the relaxation of tension.

Both sides highly assess Soviet-Indian economic, trade, and scientific and technical cooperation, which is developing dynamically on a planned basis and is constantly enriched with new forms and content. The sides note with satisfaction the considerable expansion of the economic cooperation between them and express the confidence that the Agreement on the Basic Guidelines for Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and India for the Period Through the Year 2000 and the agreement on Soviet-Indian cooperation in the construction of a number of major new projects in India, which were signed 22 May in Moscow, will help further expand and deepen the economic links between the two countries.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the high rate of growth in trade between the two countries and reaffirmed their determination to maintain that rate in the future. At the same time, mutual interest was expressed in seeking ways of further increasing the effectiveness of bilateral trade by expanding and diversifying deliveries as well as by introducing new forms of cooperation in accordance with the principles of the aforementioned agreement on basic guidelines.

Both sides note the growing cooperation between them in the sphere of science and technology. The results of joint activity in this sphere promote scientific and technical progress in both countries and help in resolving their national economic tasks. The successful joint Soviet-Indian spaceflight in April 1984 is a vivid demonstration of the fruitfulness of this cooperation. Both sides note the great importance of further developing cooperation in the sphere of science and technology and of improving its effectiveness.

The sides positively assess the activity of the intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, particularly the results of the recent ninth session of the commission in Moscow, which determined specific directions for the development of cooperation in various spheres in the immediate future. The sides expressed readiness to continue to develop and strengthen the cooperation between them in the spheres of culture, science, public health, education, the mass media, tourism, and sport. The Indian side highly assessed the Soviet Union's weighty contribution to strengthening India's economic potential and accelerating its scientific and technical progress. The Soviet side reaffirmed its readiness to continue to assist India in consolidating its independence in the economic sphere and in other important spheres.

II

The sides exchanged opinions on a wide range of international problems of mutual interest and reaffirmed the coincidence or closeness of the two countries' positions on the main questions of our time. Both sides are worried by the growing tension in the international situation. The intensifying arms race, especially the race in nuclear and other types of mass-destruction weapons, the growth in the danger that this race will spread to outer space, and the exacerbation of crises in various parts of the world demand resolute and persistent efforts by states, irrespective of their social system, in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, removing the threat of war, abandoning the policy of confrontation, and pursuing a policy of talks. Only such efforts can contribute to achieving the relaxation of tension, resolving the existing problems and disputed issues, eliminating the existing hotbeds of tension and conflicts, and preventing new ones from arising. The sides are convinced that all states, large and small, must play their role in the quest for realistic decisions that would halt and reverse the arms race and lessen tension in the world.

The Soviet Union and India are firmly convinced that the prevention of nuclear war is today a question of paramount importance. They regard the following as the most vital tasks: immediately ending the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and preventing it from spreading to outer space, and persistently pursuing a policy aimed at completely destroying and prohibiting nuclear weapons in order to remove forever the threat of nuclear war. In the light of the initiatives put forward by both sides, they reaffirmed their readiness to cooperate fully with one another and with all other states in achieving these objectives.

Both sides regard as important in this sphere the Delhi Declaration adopted in January of this year by the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden, which again called for an all-embracing end to the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery systems, for the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and for the conclusion of a treaty on the all-embracing prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. In this connection, they noted that the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union regarding the prevention of the militarization of space, the ending of the nuclear arms race, and ultimately, the total elimination of nuclear weapons, are aimed at achieving objectives consonant with those set out in the Delhi Declaration.

The Soviet Union and India attach great importance to the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the complex of questions of space and nuclear arms, strategic and medium-range, which must be examined and resolved as an interconnected whole. The sides are convinced that these talks, given a constructive and realistic approach by both sides participating in them in accordance with the accord that was reached, may lead to far-reaching decisions in the interests of peace and the security of all peoples.

Both sides stressed the special responsibility borne by the states possessing nuclear weapons with regard to taking urgent measures aimed at general and complete disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. They reaffirmed their commitment to this aim and called for immediate practical steps aimed at stopping and reversing the arms race. In this connection, the Soviet side supported India's proposal calling for talks on formulating a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons to which all the nuclear powers would be party. The Indian side welcomed the Soviet Union's statement on not being the first to use nuclear weapons. Both sides believe that the adoption of such a pledge by all nuclear states would be an important step in the direction of totally prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons or the threat of their use.

The sides stress the importance of an appropriately monitored freeze on nuclear arms on a global scale from a ceratin date. This must be followed by substantial reductions in nuclear arsenals. They spoke out in support of the immediate suspension of all nuclear weapon tests and the speediest conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. They call for the immediate prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons and for a prohibition on the development and production of new types of mass-destruction weapons. They also emphasize the urgent need to transfer the funds now spent on military purposes to the needs of socioeconomic development. Some of the funds that would be released in the disarmament process must be used to aid the developing countries.

The sides reaffirm the importance of developing peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation between countries on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs, whether on a bilateral, regional or global scale. The sides oppose any infringement of the sovereign rights of all states and peoples to indepedent and peaceful development as they see fit and any manifestations of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, domination, and hegemonism. They firmly uphold the principles of peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation between states and of the resolution of disputed issues and settlement of conflicts between states by means of talks, without the use of force or the threat of force.

The Soviet Union and India believe that the observance of these principles by all countires, and above all the ending of military and any other external interference in sovereign states' affairs, the showing of restraint, and the removal of foreign military presences, especially the elimination of foreign military bases, represent an important precondition for the strengthening of peace and stability in Asia and other parts of the world.

The sides express concern at the preservation of tension in the Near East as a result of Israel's aggressive expansionsit policy. They condemn the continuing Israeli occupation of Arab territories. They also condemn Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its actions and measures against the civilian population in that country. They call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Both sides stressed the urgent need to reach an all-embracing, just, and lasting Near East settlement on the basis of the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories; to the exercise by the Palestinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization, of their legitimate, inalienable national rights, including the right to create their own state, and also the ensuring of the right of all states of the region to secure and independent development. Both sides stress that the way to such a settlement is via collective efforts and the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal basis. They resolutely support the convening of an international peace conference on the Near East under UN auspices.

The sides express regret and concern at the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq and call for an immediate end to this war and for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The Soviet Union supports India's efforts as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement directed toward seeking mutually acceptable measures to reach a just and lasting settlement of this conflict by means of talks.

Both sides express serious concern at the preservation of hotbeds of tension in southwest Asia and reaffirm their conviction that the problems of that region demand peaceful political solutions within full respect for the independence, sovereighnty, territorial integrity, and nonaligned status of the countries there.

They call on these countries to end armed conflicts as speedily as possible, to show restraint, and to cooperate constructively in the name of lessening tension and restoring peace. The Soviet Union and India again oppose all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of the region's countries. They are convinced that only a political solution by means of talks can guarantee a lasting settlement of the problems that exist there.

The sides are worried by the tension that still persists in Southeast Asia. They consider that the solution of Southeast Asia's problems is a matter for the region's states themselves, on the basis of complete respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of all states in the region without outside interference in their internal affairs. They support the desire of the states situated there to normalize the situation in the region and transform it into a region of lasting peace, stability, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. They expressed the hope that this would also lead to the elimination of interference and the threat of intervention by foreign forces.

The Soviet Union and India express concern over the further complication of the situation in the Indian Ocean and, in this connection, call for the liquidation of all foreign military bases existing in the aforementioned region and the prevention of the establishment of new ones. They also take a stand against any attempts to build up a foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean. The sides are in favor of the earliest possible implementation of the UN Declaration on the Transformation of the Indian Ocean Into a Zone of Peace, and support the UN General Assembly resolution on the urgent convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean for this purpose. The Soviet Union firmly supports the desire of India and other nonaligned countries to attain this goal. The sides deem it necessary to complete the preparation for the conference in 1985 with a view to it being held, as resolved by the 39th UN General Assembly Session, no later than in the first half of 1986. They confirm their support for the just demand by the State of Mauritius for the restoration of its sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia Island.

The sides condemn the policy of apartheid implemented by South Africa and demand the cessation of its illegal occupation of Namibia and the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from its territory. They call for the total and immediate implementation of all UN resolutions on the granting of independence to Namibia, including Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). They condemn South Africa's recent decision to install an illegal "provisional administration" in Windhoek. They confirm their support for the South-West African People's Organization as the sole and true representative of the Namibian people. The Soviet Union and India also insist that South Africa cease acts of aggression and subversive activity against its neighbors, and demand that South Africa strictly respect the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of its neighboring states.

The Soviet Union and India advocate a just political settlement of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, particularly around Nicaragua, on the basis of strict respect for the peoples' right to freely choose the path of their development without interference in their internal affairs. They call for the cessation of all forms of pressure and acts of aggression against independent nonaligned states situated there. The sides support those countries' constructive initiatives and the Contadora Group's efforts aimed at a settlement of the situation in the region.

The sides advocate the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and the establishment of a new world economic order. The solution of this urgent task would accord with the interests of all mankind. They condemn any manifestations of the policy of neocolonialism, discrimination, and pressure tactics in interstate economic intercourse.

Both sides advocate the securing of fair and equivalent prices for commodities exported by developing countries and the elimination of artificial trade barriers.

The Soviet Union and India note with satisfaction the growing positive role of the movement of nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament and the easing of international tension, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and also against all forms of aggression, interference, domination, and hegomonism in the political and economic spheres, and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Soviet Union highly assesses India's constructive contribution to the common efforts to ensure peace and security, the development of equal cooperation between states, and the strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement's unity and the enhancement of its international influence.

The sides note the historic significance of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over the forces of fascism and militarism, and call for this jubilee to be fittingly marked by steps toward ending the arms race, eliminating the threat of war, and improving the international situation.

The sides affirmed their consistent commitment to the United Nations, the cause of maintaining and strengthening this organization as an effective instrument of peace, and the goals and principles enshrined in its charter. They believe that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and the holding of the International Year of Peace can and must serve as an additional stimulus for mobilizing the efforts by peoples and governments of the organization's member-states aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and strengthening international peace and security, and also at the establishment of equitable economic relations between states and the implementation of its objectives in the social and humanitarian spheres. The sides are prepared to take the necessary steps to ensure that the fair and democratic principles on which the United Nations was founded 40 years ago become firmly established in the practice of international relations. They also noted the historic importance of the UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted 25 years ago, and confirmed their intention to struggle for the total eradication of colonialism.

III

The Soviet Union and India attach great importance to regular contacts between their leaders and perceive them to be an important means of strengthening the relations of friendship, mutual understanding, and trust between the two countries. The sides note that Soviet-Indian dialogue at the summit level effectively contributes to the development of the relations of close friendship between the USSR and India and enhances the effectiveness of both countries' efforts in the preservation and strengthening of peace and security. The sides advocate the continuation and expansion of the practice of regular consultations at the appropriate levels on questions of bilateral relations and current international problems of mutual interest.

The sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The visit has strengthened even further the mutual trust between the leaders and the bonds of close friendship between the peoples of both countries. The sides are convinced that this visit will prove to be an important step along the path of further developing the relations of traditional friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and India.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi conveyed to the Soviet Union's leaders and people heartfelt gratitude for the cordial reception extended to him and to the persons accompanying him. The prime minister invited M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to pay official visits to India. The invitations were accepted with gratitude.

Gandhi Appraises Visit

PM280927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "R. Gandhi on His Trip to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] New Delhi, 26 May -- My visit to the USSR and the talks with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders were very successful and fruitful. The Soviet-Indian agreements that were signed in Moscow and that cover a broad spectrum of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation are a concrete illustration of the broadening and further strengthening of the friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union and are of great importance for the two states, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India has stated at a press conference at Delhi's Palam Airport. He returned home today after paying an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

The head of the Indian Government gave a high appraisal of the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, which firmly comes out in favor of preserving peace and preventing a new world war. Wherever I went, in Moscow, Belorussia or Kirgizia, the theme of the defense of peace was the principal one in our conversations with the Soviet leaders and members of Soviet public, Rajiv Gandhi emphasized. He pointed out that India shares this striving for peace. Our country, the prime minister emphasized, is against the U.S. "star wars" program and I intend to tell this straight to President Ronald Reagan of the United States when I meet with him.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1224 GMT on 26 May carries an otherwise identical report on Gandhi's statements that adds the following comments: "We consider that the 'star wars' programme enhances the danger of a nuclear war still more and poses a threat to all states, including India. More and more countries, even in the West, are expressing disagreement with those plans of Reagan."]

Rajiv Gandhi said that, as has been shown by his conversations with the Soviet leaders, the USSR supports the Nonaligned Movement and its contribution to the cause of peace and to the struggle against the forces of imperialism and colonialism.

Thousands of Indian people who thronged the streets adjacent to Palam Airport welcomed the prime minister with placards proclaiming "Long live the unbreakable Indian-Soviet friendship!"

CSSR'S HUSAK TO VISIT MOSCOW 'LATE IN MAY'

LD241318 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- General secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak will arrive in the Soviet Union for an official friendly visit late in May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

ANTONOV, BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV DISCUSS TECHNOLOGY

PM241043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"

[Text] Sofia, 23 May -- Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the republic, has received Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the CEMA member-countries' intergovernmental commission for coordination of cooperation in production of equipment for atomic power stations. During the conversation, questions of cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in construction of the Bulgarian atomic power stations of Kozloduy and Belene were discussed. Special attention was paid to the program for the development of Bulgaria's energy and heat supplies through the year 2000.

There was an exchange of opinions on questions of specialization between the two countries in machine building, especially heavy machine building. The important role of cooperation in the area of technological progress and use of modern technology and state-of-the-art equipment was stressed.

SZUROS-LED MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS 22-24 MAY

PM280915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading "Meetings at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and a group of senior workers from the MSZMP Central Committee were in Moscow 22-24 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Hungarian comrades were received by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They also had talks at CPSU Central Committee sections.

During the meetings, which were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and unity, opinions were exchanged on questions of deepening cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and on current problems of the international communist and workers movement.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

SIZOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS SFRY 16-22 MAY

PM251412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stay in Yugoslavia"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which familiarized itself with the experience of the LCY's auditing and control activity, was in the SFRY 16-22 May in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the LCY.

The delegation had a talk at the LCY Auditing Commission [as published] and the LCY Statutory Commission, and visited the Socialist Republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Serbia, where meetings were held at the auditing and control organs of republic and municipal party organizations and at a number of LCY primary organizations.

The delegation was received by D. Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

GDR NAVAL DETACHMENT TO VISIT LENINGRAD

LD271647 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS) -- A detachment of GDR warships comprising the escort vessel Berlin, the antisubmarine vessel Waren, and an auxiliary vessel will arrive in Leningrad for a 5-day official friendly visit. The detachment is headed by Admiral W. Ehm, deputy minister of national defense of the GDR and commander of the People's Navy.

TRIAL OF POLISH UNDERGROUND MEMBERS BEGINS

LD242120 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Warsaw May 24 TASS -- The trial of Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, activists of the anti-socialist underground, has opened in Gdansk, according to a PAP report. They are charged with giving leadership to the "Provisional Coordinating Commission", an illegal organisation, last January and February and with trying to incite public unrest in the country. All the three have been under temporary arrest since February 13.

The news agency reports that the trial was adjourned till June 3 because of Adam Michnik's poor health.

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT PAYS VISIT TO MOSCOW

Welcomed by Ponomarev

LD261531 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, chairman of the Socialist International, arrived here today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport he was welcomed by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin, and other officials.

The FRG Ambassador in the USSR Joerg Kastl was among the welcoming party.

Meets With Gorbachev

PM280913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With Willy Brandt"]

[Text] Moscow 27 May -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 27 May received in the Kremlin Willy Brandt, chairman of Social Democratic Party of Germany and chairman of the Socialist International.

The sides discussed in detail a range of questions of the present-day international situation in the world and in Europe. They noted that considerable progress had been achieved thanks to great efforts and honest will for mutual understanding during the 1970's in developing and improving relations between different states and between East and West in general. Detente, good-neighborliness, and cooperation became symbols of that decade.

It was confirmed in this way that states with different social systems can effectively resolve any problems, even most complex ones, if they are guided by the desire to achieve universal peace and security and to remove obstacles hampering mutual understanding between countries and peoples.

The international situation existing today and East-West relations are considered by Mikhail Gorbachev and Willy Brandt to be abnormal, unnatural, and dangerous. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted that the Soviet Union's numerous proposals to contain and end the arms race evoke no proper response primarily from the present day U.S. Administration.

In the course of the first round of the Geneva talks, the U.S. Administration did not display readiness to work for accords on the basis of the announced goals of the talks and demonstrated its unwillingness to advance towards mutually acceptable and monitorable [kontroliruyemyye] accords on the non-militarization of space and on the termination of the race in nuclear missiles and other armaments on earth.

Willy Brandt confirmed the negative attitude of his party in principle to the militarization of space in any form. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany were fully in accord that space should remain forever an area of peaceful cooperation.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Willy Brandt were unanimous that the defeat of Hitler fascism, the 40th anniversary of which was marked fittingly and on a large scale in many countries, was historically important to the destinies of the peoples of Europe and the whole world and opened up for them possibilities to develop on the road of peace, democracy, freedom, and social progress.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted that the Soviet Union paid tribute to all the forces which contributed to victory and liberation, in particular to the antifascists who had been fighting in many European countries under very difficult conditions of Nazi tyranny.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted that a grave worry all over the world was caused by the aggressive intentions and actions of the U.S. Administration in different parts of the world, in particular toward the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, especially Nicaragua.

Both sides spoke in favor of settling contentious issues and lessening tension in the Central American region exclusively through negotiations, against any outside interference in the internal affairs of the states of the region.

To stand up for the principles of peaceful coexistence and the right of the peoples to independence and unhindered development means today to stand up for peace as well.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Willy Brandt noted the need for a substantial improvement in cooperation between developed and developing countries on the basis of equality so as to contribute in this way to defusing conflicts and to resolving social problems in today's world.

Both sides spoke in favor of the further development of normal, good-neighborly relations between the USSR and West Germany through reliance on the positive experience accumulated since the signing of the Moscow Treaty, the 15th anniversary of which will be marked next August. The USSR and West Germany can be partners also in matters of security despite all that divides them because of their affiliation with different alliances.

Both parties stressed the role of Europe which, proceeding from its historical experience, could make its own contribution to the cause of stabilizing peace worldwide. In that process, positive results of East-West detente should be preserved and multiplied in linkage with long-term prospects for economic cooperation.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Willy Brandt believe that relations between the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Germany and between the CPSU and the Socialist International, despite commonly known differences between the ideological positions of the two sides, have been developing in the recent period in a constructive spirit in the interests of peace. Proceeding from this fact, they consider it useful to carry on and develop these relations and to enrich them with new concrete contents, first and foremost to maintain contacts on questions relevant to peace and the security of the peoples.

Other participants in the conversation were, on the Soviet side, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Anatoliy Aleksandrov and Vadim Zagladin, members of the CPSU Central Committee; on the West German side, Egon Bahr and Hans Koschnick, members of the Presidium of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany; Bjoern Engholm, a member of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany; and Dietrich Stobbe, a member of the Social Democratic faction in the Bundestag.

Leaders Attend Luncheon

LD271503 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] A luncheon was given in the Kremlin today in honor of Willy Brandt, chairman of the German SPD [Social Democratic Party] and chairman of the Socialist International. Together with Brandt at the luncheon were the prominent figures of the German SPD accompanying him on his trip and Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR. On the Soviet side were Comrades Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Ponomarev; CPSU Central Committee members Aleksandrov and Zagladin; and other officials. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the luncheon. A reply speech was delivered by Willy Brandt. The speeches by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Willy Brandt were listened to very attentively and greeted with applause. The luncheon took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Gorbachev Speech

LD271351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 27 May 85

["Text" of Speech by Mikhail Gorbachev at a luncheon in honor of Willy Brandt in the Kremlin on 27 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] Allow me to cordially greet Willy Brandt, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and chairman of the Socialist International.

We have just had a detailed conversation and I think that we can say honestly that our task was instructive and useful and helped us better to understand each other's positions.

Our people have a simple but wise saying: As you sow, so shall you reap. You, Mr Brandt, in the recent past reaped good seed in the field of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG in the field of European cooperation. The signing of the historical Moscow Treaty in August 1970 is inseparably associated with your name. That treaty ushered in a period of new, constructive and truly good-neighbourly relations between our two countries and peoples. At the same time, it paved the way to productive cooperation in a broader context between European capitalist and socialist countries, or as we say, between East and West."

Regrettably detente, the main achievement of those years, though it continues to a considerable extent to bear fruit for the peoples of our continent, has been exposed to fierce attacks of the conservative and reactionary forces. The word itself has been outlawed, as it were, by a number of Western statesmen from their political vocabulary.

Discussing the international situation today, we both stated that there was a good deal in it to deeply worry all those who care for world peace and value the ideals of progress.

Indeed, the threat of war has grown and become more acute during the years of confrontation. The world has approached a very dangerous point. The arms race is being carried on and has reached unprecedented proportions. Moreover, those same forces that provoked it are now avidly making threatening gestures toward space.

There are no people in the world who are not worried by the U.S. plans to militarize space. This worry is well grounded. Let us take a realistic view of matters. The implementation of these plans would thwart disarmament talks.

Moreover, it would dramatically increase the threat of a truly global, all-destroying military conflict. Anyone capable of an unbiased analysis of the situation and sincerely wishing to safeguard peace cannot help opposing "star wars."

Space will always attract man, of course. Space exploration, as we have learned in practice, can do a good deal for the development and improvement of our life on earth. It would be good, of course, if states could join their efforts in some form and organize cooperation, not to make space a source of death and destruction but to explore it for peaceful purposes, in the interests of all the peoples and in accordance with their peaceful requirements. The USSR stands for such cooperation.

We have a firm political will for peace, for averting war, and for reducing armaments to the point of the complete prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. It is a will for detente and for establishing normal relations of good-neighborliness and mutual cooperation with all countries regardless of their social systems. We translate this will of ours, as you well know, into constructive initiatives and clear-cut proposals that leave no room for controversial interpretation. It is in this spirit that we are acting at all the talks under way in Geneva, Stockholm and Vienna.

I want to note with satisfaction, Mr Chairman, that your party, the Social Democratic Party of Germany, plays a prominent role in the struggle for resolving questions of war and peace. This is evidenced by the positions, presented in the documents of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and in your statements, against the "star wars" plans and in favor of containing the arms race, reducing weapons, primarily nuclear weapons, concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of force between countries of East and West, and stepping outside intervention in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples and ending armed conflicts and aggressive ventures in different parts of the world. These views, at which your party and you have arrived by your own ways, following your political convictions, are in many ways consonant with our ideas of the present-day world and the tasks of making it better.

Recently we all fittingly marked the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitler fascism. That anniversary again reminded us most forcefully of the importance of resolving without delay the most acute questions of ensuring security for the peoples of our continent today. What makes this task even more urgent is the fact that there are in the world, including in West Germany, forces that have not learned the lesson of the past war. They hold forth openly and unashamedly on turning Europe into a threater of operations.

We highly appreciate the firm position of your party, which stands for preventing another war from emanating from Germany soil. The Soviet Union, as you know, is for its part doing everything possible really to strengthen European security.

We believe that a dependable way to this goal is offered by completely ridding our continent of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones, and also of chemical weapons. We are fully prepared to resolve the problem in this manner.

Progress to large-scale measures can also be made step by step. Various options for this progress have already been proposed. What I have in mind is, for instance, the ideas to establish nuclear weapon-free zones in different parts of Europe and the proposal of Swedish Prime Minister Palme to establish in Europe a zone free from nuclear battlefield weapons.

The Soviet Union has already voiced support for the creation of such zones and we have not revised our view. We similarly share and energetically support the idea of your party on the establishment in Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons.

We know well, Mr Brandt, with what attention you approach the problems of relationship between developed and developing states. You have our profound understanding here. Human conscience cannot tolerate the fact that tens of millions of people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America die from hunger and disease or live illiterate and impoverished. The normal development of newly free countries, the overcoming of backwardness inherited from their colonial past, and the establishment of truly equal relations between them and the industrialized capitalist countries are important preconditions for the normalization of international relations as a whole.

The time seems to be coming when the questions of establishing equal international economic relations without any discrimination and a new international economic order, including the problem of the developing countries' indebtedness, will have to be discussed internationally on a large scale. We stand for such a discussion. The world community has good reason to display care for continued economic security of states and peoples.

Obviously, Mr Brandt, our views of many present-day problems are close and even identical in many respects. I think that we agree on identical ideas and proposals because we are aware of the gravity of the danger faced by mankind and because our parties sense the mood of the mass of people, who want a lasting peace and are strongly opposed to policies escalating the threat of nuclear war.

Of course, we have had and will continue to have ideological differences, but they should not interfere with the cooperation of the Communists and the Social Democrats on the most important and acute problems of our day.

Let me raise a toast to the successful development of constructive cooperation between our parties, between the CPSU and the Socialist International, in the name of safeguarding peace and security for the peoples.

I wish you, Mr Brandt, your wife and the notable Social Democrat leaders who accompany you the best of health and well-being.

Brandt Speech

LD271830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1403 GMT 27 May 85

[Report on a speech by Willy Brandt, leader of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany and chairman of the Socialist International at Kremlin luncheon in his honor on 27 May]

[Text] Recalling the 15th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty, Willy Brandt noted, I experience a feeling of satisfaction. This treaty has been of great benefit. It has made certain previously apparently insoluble questions of a humanitarian nature soluble. It has harmed no one, including our neighbors. Despite all the difficulties of world politics, it has justified itself as a factor of stability and one guaranteeing peace and cooperation.

In other respects, Mr General Secretary, Willy Brandt went on, during the course of our talks, which were fruitful and, in the very best sense of the word, frank, I got the impression that frankness and a constructive approach to problems can become a tradition. I do not hide my satisfaction over this. May this open broad prospects in the interests of Europe.

I would be pleased if my country's government were to see and realize what opportunities arise from this for our mutual benefit. The role of a nonnuclear secondary power is incompatible with the role of a world power. The Soviet Union's responsibility is incomparably greater than that of the FRG. However, each state, whatever its size, should assume its share of responsibility for everything. The highest responsiblity consists of responsibility for peace.

I think we understood each other when we became aware that we are allies, in spite of differences in other fields, in this struggle for life.

There is ample justification, Willy Brandt went on, not to let different positions in the question of social systems and political structures hinder us in our new undertaking, which is called upon to make detente irreversible.

Much depends on the world powers, Willy Brandt stressed, whether it is possible to lead to a common denominator of cooperation and a reduction of the arms race. The world would breathe a sigh of relief if the main responsible figures of the world powers, after a serious debate, stated: It is our unanimous opinion that a third world war need not happen, and we want an end to further arming while our delegations are holding talks.

A new policy in relations between East and West -- by this I understand a prospect not so much in a bilateral but rather on a general European plane whereby states would elevate their scientific, economic, and ecological cooperation to a qualitatively new level.

Apart from the global aspects of security, there are also European interests, Willy Brandt went on, and here I am speaking as a person from central Europe where the highest density and means of destruction lie -- that is, the greatest objective threat ever in history. Finding ourselves in precisely this central position, we know that any conflict can wipe out states and peoples from both sides, and it is precisely in the strength of this position that we want a reduction in the huge military potential of danger.

Here the general secretary in Moscow can, naturally, do more than the chairman of one of the parties in Bonn. However, you may be assured that German Social Democrats will do everything possible, within the sphere of their influence, in their part of the planet, and together with the parties which are more closely linked with them.

I not only share the opinions of many scientists on the opportunities for the strategic use of outer space, Willy Brandt stated, but I consider it a mistake to proceed along a path which would cause an additional threat, binding the minds and the resources which we desperately need to carry out huge tasks on our planet. We are in no way in need of more or better quality deadly weapons, but of a better policy.

Bearing in mind what has been said, I welcome what was contained in your speech regarding peaceful cooperation in the conquest of space.

The emotional weeks which are now behind us, when many peoples, and by no means least the Soviet Union, recalled the day of their victory over Hitlerite Germany, Willy Brandt noted, showed that in my country too, the times will never come back for those who want the past never to end [vechno vcherashnyye].

We are grateful that our peaceful dialogue in Nuremburg, in which the cities of Volgograd, Leningrad, Coventry, Oradur, Lidice, Rotterdam, Dresden, and Cologne also took part, demonstrated a part of that force which, regardless of any frontiers, can grow out of an honest attitude to the past and common experience.

Willy Brandt made a toast to the health of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to cooperation between our two countries, and to partnership in the name of peace.

The speeches of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Willy Brandt were listened to with great attention and received with applause.

The luncheon passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

TASS REPORTS ON ANTONOV TRIAL, EVIDENCE

Trial Opens in Rome

LD271037 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Rome May 27 TASS -- A trial for the assassination attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church John Paul the Second in May 1981 opened here today. One of the defendants is Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov. He is charged with complicity in a conspiracy against the pope. The charge was framed up by Western secret services.

The court hall where the trial is underway looks like a besieged fortress. It is surrounded from all sides by 200 policemen and carabineers and also plain-clothes men. In the hall there are special electronic equipment and closed-circuit television.

The course of the trial will be observed by more than 500 Italian and foreign journalists. The first commentaries of a number of bourgeois newspapers reveal the striving of reactionary political circles and obedient press publications to smear People's Bulgaria, to cast aspersions on the whole of the socialist community. Objective observers note that though the investigation materials run into more than 25,000 pages, they do not contain any proofs of Sergey Angonov's guilt.

Agca's Testimony 'Lies'

LD281047 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 28 May 85

["Killer's 104th Lie, or a House of Cards Crumbling Down" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The chief witness for the prosecution at the trial of persons allegedly involved in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul in May 1981, which began in Rome, the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, earlier sentenced to life for his role in the attempt on the pope, yesterday supplied a very important piece of evidence. "I am Jesus Christ", he stated without false modesty.

Carrying on as if he were a man who knew everything about things past and future, Agca added: "The end of the world is coming".

These words were recorded by journalists, reported around the world by news agencies, and immortalised by cinema and TV cameras. Agca's statement is especially important since only the "evidence" of the Turkish neo-fascist killer is "proof" of the guilt of Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov, allegedly involved in the assassination attempt. Following Agca's denunciation, that innocent man was seized, put into prison and has now been kept under arrest, despite his physical and moral suffering, for over two and a half years.

During that period the Italian investigating judge Illario Martella recorded no fewer than 103 Agca's lies at a total of 92 interrogations. Nevertheless, Sergey Anotnov was put on trial because Martella believed that the Turkish killer "told lies in natural self-defence"!

So now the neo-fascist bandit -- who in the view of the instigators of the trial is the most truthful man in the world (after the notorious Baron Muenchhausen) -- supplied his 104th "piece of honest evidence".

In fact, Ali Agca yesterday showed to the whole world what all his "evidence" was worth. The soap bubble was punctured, the house of cards that the Italian investigators had been building so painstakingly during more than two years crumbled down.

But we can only guess what Italian justice will do. Though it has its eyes blindfolded, it must have ears to hear, after all. Let us have a look at possible options.

First. If Agca's statement that he is Jesus Christ is accepted, nothing can be done indeed. The court will have to admit that all the earlier "evidence" of Agca is truth and that the sentence should be based on it. But will millions of Christians all over the world agree?

Second. If, proceeding from Agca's sensational statement, it is decided that he is a madman possessed with a mania of grandeur, it is logical to ask how any accusations can be built against an innocent man on the basis of sick delirium?

Three. We can well presume that Agca, sentenced to life in prison, has decided that he has nothing to lose and is merely playing a food, so to speak. But can this clown be permitted to continue to toy with the fate of Sergey Antonov, a victim of legal injustice?

But talking seriously, there can only be one conclusion: An end must be put immediately to that dragged-out tragicomedy, to that mock trial, instigated with the decisive contribution of the secret services of the NATO countries, primarily the USA, which has nothing to do with justice but only constitutes a gross anti-Bulgarian, anti-socialist act of provocation. An end must be put to humiliation of the innocent Bulgarian citizen and excuses, though belated, must be made to him and his homeland.

Otherwise, the trial in Rome will forever remain in history side by side with the infamous "monkey trial," the case of Sacco and Vanzetti in the USA, the Dreyfus affair in France, the Nazi Leipzig trial of Geogiy Dimitorv and similar shameful instances of the travesty of justice.

U.S. Behind 'Slander'

LD262217 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

A trial of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov against whom a trumped-up charge of complicity in the attempt on the life of the pope has been brought starts in Rome on May 27. If the trial studied the "American trace" in this provocative and false case, it would undoubtedly find some interesting and important facts.

During four long years that have elapsed since the deplorable developments in the St. Peter Square the shameful role of a number of U.S. propaganda organs, secret services and some official representatives has been revealed which have tried from the very beginning to use the case for a rather unseemly purpose -- to slander guiltless Bulgarian citizens, their homeland and other socialist countries. It is the U.S. imperialist circles that are responsible for the emergence of the slanderous version on the presence of a "Bulgarian trace" in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II. It is worth recalling, for example, that the first version of the slanderous invention on the participation of Bulgaria in organizing the attempt on the life of the pope appeared as early as in May 1981, immediately after the dramatic developments in Vatican, in an article published by the right-wing Italian newspaper IL GIORNALE NUOVO. It was written by Michael Ledin, an American, faithful assistant of former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, closely connected with the CIA.

The anti-socialist campaign in the West was especially intensified after the publishing in the U.S. magazine READER'S DIGEST in September 1982 of an article by the American journalist Clare Sterling who received financial support from the CIA. She accused Sofia and Moscow together with it of having organized the attempt on the life of the pope. It is after the publication of this article that the Turkish nec-fascist and assassin Agca all of a sudden "remembered" his "Bulgarian accomplices", while the Italian examining magistrate Ilario Martella who had just returned from the U.S. issued an order on the arrest of Sergey Antonov. A book by the former CIA fixed-post spy in Turkey Paul Hentzy also contributed a great deal to the kindling of the slanderous campaign against the Bulgarian citizen.

However, American "journalists" are not the only authors and initiators of this trumped-up case. Each time the uproar began to subside because of the lack of any reliable proof of S. Antonov's guilt, "Washington's large-calibre artillery" was put into use. U.S. Senators Jesse Helms and Alfonse D'Amato, retired and acting U.S. state figures like Henry Ki-singer, Zbignew Brzezinski, Alexander Haig, Caspar Weinberger and George Shultz delivered stinging attacks on socialist Bulgaria on more than one occasion. Such official U.S. bodies as the House of Representatives of the Congress and the Department of State also made statements hostile to Bulgaria. One cannot fail to notice all this. Why did American leaders whose country is situated thousands of kilometres away from Vatican, Italy, Turkey and Bulgaria, initiate the provocative anti-Bulgarian campaign, unlike even their own NATO partners and allies? The meaning of the frenzied activities of Washington is obvious: The "Antonov case" concocted with active participation of the secret services of NATO and primarily of the U.S. has very little to do with justice. It is of purely political nature. The "Antonov case" serves the purposes of the "crusade" against communism announced by the U.S. President. It is another act of subversion aimed at the aggravation of international tension, the kindling of hostility and hatred among nations. This is what Washington is guilty of, and the guilt is not difficult to establish, since it is too obvious.

International Criticism Cited

LD261216 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Brussels May 26 TASS -- The unjustified imprisonment, the unfounded nature of the accusations, the breach of the principles of Italian and international legal norms and the prejudiced attitude of Italian justice to the accused -- these are the main conclusions drawn by the international commission for the study of the "Antonov case".

On the commission which has been set up at the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADJ) are prominent judges and lawyers from India, France, Belgium, the FRG, and Ireland. The commission's report circulated here points out the totally unjustified and inhuman attitude of the Italian authorities to Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov who is falsely accused of an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second, the leader of the Roman Catholic Church. The report stresses that in the "Antonov case" Italian justice has departed from the democratic principle of presumption of innocence which is recorded in the Italian judicial legislation.

Sean MacBride, member of the commission, an Irish lawyer, a prominent public and political figure, laureate of the Lenin International Prize "for the strengthening of peace among nations" and of the Nobel Peace Prize, pointed out in the report that the misinformation campaign launched in the West as a whole and in Italy, in particular, in connection with the "Antonov case" is part and parcel of the ideological campaign which is directed against the People's Republic of Bulgaria and other socialist states. The campaign undermines the efforts aimed at strengthening trust between countries.

Rome May 26 TASS -- The so-called "Bulgarian case" is fully untenable. It is based only on the "testimony" of a liar, Ali Agca -- the Turkish terrorist who fired at Pope John Paul the Second in May 1981. This was stated in an interview with the Italian newspaper GIORNALE by Professor Giuseppe Consolo and A. Larousse, defence lawyers of Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov. The judicial bodies, they emphasize, "do not have a single proof of the guilt of our client". At the same time the investigating bodies repeatedly came to see for themselves the completely mendacious testimony of Ali Agca. The investigating magistrate, Ilario Martella, who examined the case of the assassination attempt on the pope, the defence lawyers point out, in a conclusion sent to the court singled out Agca's devilish ability to tell fantastic, truly unbelievable stories. Accusation should not be based on those lies.

Touching upon the trial of the case on the assassination attempt on John Paul the Second, which opens in Rome on May 27, the lawyers pointed out that a "heavy climate" has already been created around it. They expressed hope that justice will triumph at the trial and that the inconsistencies of Agca's accusations and the erroneousness of the indictment will be proved.

Athens May 26 TASS -- A group of prominent Greek political and public figures, scientists and workers in the field of culture have issued a statement here in a demand that Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov -- against whom a charge of making an assassination attempt on Pope John Paul the Second was brought, the charge which was trumped up by Western special services -- be immediately released.

The statement points out that the so-called "testimony" by Turkish terrorist Ali Agca who fired at the pope four years ago is "full of lies and inconsistencies". The "Antonov case" was fabricated by those who "feel nostalgia for the cold-war times", the statement stresses.

Paris May 26 TASS -- The newspaper LE MONDE, in an article about the forthcoming commencement of a trial of Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov in Rome, writes that the investigation has proofs of overt lies which have been resorted to by Turkish terrorist, neofascist Ali Agca who made an assassination attempt on the pope on May 13, 1981. His false testimony, by means of which Agca is trying to impute the guilt for organizing the assassination attempt to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its citizens, has been exposed even by witness testimony that is figuring in the investigation by Judge Martella.

Thus, Agca relates with small details his meetings with Sergey Antonov. Then, it turns out that those persons who were allegedly present during the said meetings were out of Rome altogether. A lie about a get-acquainted visit to St. Peter's Square a day prior to the assassination attempt together with another Bulgarian citizen to finalise the details of the operation breaks against the testimony by an Italian citizen who saw Todor Ayvazov at the mentioned hours in the quite another place.

The newspaper emphasizes that the accusations are based exclusively on Agca's testimony. The article says that during two and a half years he has been behaving like a merchant: without stinting words, he advertises his wares and, only upon realizing that he was talking through his hat, changes the testimony, raking up new arguments which are invariably tempting ones. As one of the defense lawyers of Sergey Antonov said, LE MONDE points out, Agca is very inventive in covering the truth with lies.

TANNERIES TO BE BUILT WITH ITALIAN COMPANY

PM241139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] On 22 May N.D. Komarov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, received G. Cogolo, a prominent representative of Italian business circles and head of Cogolo company. A conversation took place on questions of developing business ties between Soviet foreign trade associations and the company.

A contract to build two major tanneries in Ryazan and Minsk Oblast in 1985-1987 on a turn-key basis was signed by the Soyuzvneshstroyimport All-Union Association and the Cogolo Company.

N.N. Tarasov, USSR light industry minister, and G. Migliuolo, Italian ambassador to the USSR, were present at the signing.

ANSA: ITALY TO REDUCE TRADE DEFICIT WITH USSR

AU240858 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, May 24 -- There has been a shift in Soviet-Italian trade which in 1984 left Italy with a deficit of more than two billion dollars. Numerous contracts [word indistinct] in Moscow in recent weeks by Italian firms confirm the Soviet Union's intention to reduce Italy's trade deficit.

In the last two days, Italian firms signed contracts with the Soviet Union to the tune of more than 500 million dollars. Other contracts were signed since January by firms such as Cogolo, Finsider, Danieli and Berardi. The goal is to reduce the Italian deficit by 30 percent within 1985 and to cut it in half by 1986. Other contracts are about to be concluded and it appears the Soviet Union wants to stick to its promise to reduce the serious deficit caused in large part by Italian imports of natural gas and oil.

It is not a coincidence that these contracts were signed only a few days before Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's scheduled visit to Moscow.

Italy is currently the Soviet Union's third Western trade partner after West Germany and Finland. Italy is in second place in imports but sixth in exports and has been pressing to restore equilibrium to bilateral trade with the USSR.

AFP REPORTS ON USSR-FRENCH ECONOMIC TALKS

AU241138 Paris AFP in English 1031 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 2 (AFP) -- French Usinor today signed an agreement here to supply four billion francs (over 400 million dollars) worth of steel products to the Soviet Union in 1986 and 1987.

A total of 2.4 million tons of gas pipeline sections, sheet steel for the motor industry and other items will be supplied.

The deal was concluded at the close of a two-day seminar attended by representatives of 52 French firms and run by the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and the French Credit Lyonnais bank.

Credit Lyonnais was today arranging financing with the Vneshtorbank (Foreign Trade Bank) for 100 million ECU's[European Currency Unit] (about 80 million dollars.)

The interest rate was under discussion and was thought likely to be around 10 percent.

Credit Lyonnais President Jean Deflassieux said today that the seminar was "constructive (and) allowed detailed study of the obstacles standing in the way of cooperation." Among difficulties raised by the Soviet side were the technological competitiveness and cost of French products.

Mr. Deflassieux said he had useful talks with Ivan Arkhipov, first vice premier for economic cooperation, who said the Soviet Union was keen for "the renewal of industrial and technological trade between the two countries."

Other discussions he had with Nikolai Komarov and Viktor Ivanov, first vice minister and vice minister for foreign trade, indicated that relations would expand. Last year France had a 5.2 billion franc (550 million dollar) deficit with the Soviet Union.

During the seminar prospects were examined in the sectors of transportation, rail signalling and electrification, automation and subway control. Also discussed was the scope for France to contribute in the sectors of robotics and microcomputer systems.

The Soviet Union is also interested in French oil extraction by gas or water injection, as well as non-corrosive equipment for handling oil and gas rich in hydrogen sulphide, and drilling techniques for the permafrost zone.

In the sphere of agrofood the Soviet Union aims to improve its storage and transport facilities.

FRENCH NUCLEAR SUBMARINE GOES INTO SERVICE

LD261858 Moscow International Service in French 1600 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] The French nuclear submarine L'Inflexible has officially gone into service at the Brest naval base. It is carrying 16 new generation M-4 missiles with a range of 4,500 km. The 96 nuclear warheads of L'Inflexible are 750 times more powerful than the atom bombs dropped by the Americans on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. After the five other strategic submarines are equipped with M-4 missiles, the nuclear arsenal of the French fleet will be multiplied six-fold. The U.S. paper NEWSDAY has written that the French missiles were targeted on objectives on the territory of the Soviet Union. Minister of Defense Hernu has more than once given to understand that if there were a war, France would take the side of NATO.

RAZUMOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRANCE

LD271622 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1250 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, a delegation of the CPSU led by Ye. Z. Razumov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has left for France.

MANZHULO DISCUSSES COOPERATION TALKS WITH GREECE

LD280907 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The fourth session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Greece commission on economic and industrial cooperation, which was held in Athens, passed important decisions aimed at a further development of mutually advantageous trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Greece, Aleksey Manzhulo, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, told a TASS correspondent. He led the Soviet delegation at the session.

The commission noted that the long-term programme for the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece played an important role in extending bilateral ties. A number of important decisions, ensuring a deeper and closer link between the two countries' economies, was taken during the visit to the USSR of Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, in February 1985.

In 1984, bilateral trade received a further boost. The Soviet Union exported a wider range of machines and equipment. Supplies of Greek commodities to the Soviet Union also posted an increase. It was stressed at the session that bilateral trade and economic cooperation has propitious prospects. The two sides reached important accords on large-scale projects in industrial cooperation, which, if put into effect, will bring about an impressive increase in Soviet-Greek trade in the years to come.

The case in point is, in particular, the construction of an alumina plant and an enterprise to produce stainless steel, work to lay out a gas pipeline and supplies of Soviet natural gas.

The sides discussed the possible terms of Greek building firms' participation in the construction of hotels and some food industry plants in the USSR. The Soviet side expressed interest in supplies of power plant for Greek thermal and electric power stations, trolleybuses, farm machinery and equipment, and also in cooperation in adapting railways to electric traction and modernising railways in Greece.

The Greek side expressed special interest in the participation of Greek design organisations and firms in building enterprises of the agro-industrial complex in the USSR.

The sides agreed to continue exploring the opportunities for Soviet-Greek cooperation in the construction of industrial projects in third countries.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN COOPERATION ACCORD -- The signing of a program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Flemish 'Belgia' Association for 1985-1986 has taken place at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The document foresees the further development of cooperation in the spheres of science, education, culture, art, tourism, and sport. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 25 May 85 LD]

ARAB LEAGUE COMMITTEE ARRIVES FOR GULF WAR TALKS

LD270703 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- The Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq Tariq 'Aziz, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Abd al-Karim al-'Irjani and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jordan Tahir al-Masri who are members of a delegation of the committee for the Iranian-Iraqi conflict of the Arab League have arrived in Moscow Sunday.

Meets With Gromyko

LD171653 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received a delegation of a committee of the League of Arab States (LAS) in the Kremlin today. The delegation includes the LAS secretary general, Chedli Klibi, the deputy prime ministers, ministers of foreign affairs of Iraq, Tariq 'Aziz, and the Yemen Arab Republic, 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, the minister of foreign affairs of Jordan, Tahir Nash'at al-Masri, and the ambassadors to the USSR of Kuwait, 'Adil Najim al-Din al-Jarrah, Morocco, Abdelkhalek Kabbaj, and Tunisia, Mohamed Habib Cherab.

The delegation informed Andrey Gromyko of the activities of the committee aimed at terminating the war between Iran and Iraq and directing the conflict into the channel of political settlement.

Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the invariability of the principled course followed by the Soviet Union in questions related to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict: From the very outbreak of the war it consistently favored and will favor its early termination and solution of disputed issues by peaceful means. Its continuation contradicts both the interests of the peoples of Iraq and Iran and tasks of rallying Arab states closer together in the face of the persisting aggression of Israel which enjoys full backing on the part of the United States. The cause of peace and security in the Near and Middle East as a whole is being seriously damaged.

In practical terms the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko emphasised, is doing everything depending on it to promote a settlement of the conflict and supports appropriate international efforts, including those made within the framework of the United Nations.

At the same time the Soviet side pointed out that it was inadmissible for imperialist forces to exploit the situation linked with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict as a pretext for interference in the affairs of states situated in that region. The Soviet Union expresses firm support for independence and sovereignty of the Persian Gulf countries, their right to manage their natural resources themselves.

The meeting also touched upon the struggle to achieve a comprehensive Middle East settlement. Andrey Gromyko expressed the conviction that such a settlement can be attained only through collective efforts of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, by means of calling an international conference on the Middle East. The resolution of the Palestinian question along the lines of exercise of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to the establishment of an independent state of its own, should be an inseparable part of a just and durable settlement. By contrast, all kinds of separate deals, ignoring that key issue, lead the cause of the Middle East settlement into an impasse.

Andrey Gromyko also emphasised the need of an immediate termination of blood-shedding clashes between Arabs in Lebanon.

The representatives of the League of Arab States highly assessed the principled line of the USSR on matters touched upon during the meeting, a... expressed gratitude for the Soviet Union's invariable support for the struggle led by Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression and arbitrary rule, and for the establishment of a durable peace in the Middle East.

The conversation passed in the frank and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko had a separate conversation with the minister of foreign affairs of Jordan, Tahir Nash'at al-Masri, who handed over to him a message from King Husayn to Mikhail Gorbachev.

During the meeting the Soviet side reiterated a sharply negative attitude to attempts at achieving a Middle East settlement through all kinds of separate deals.

Gromyko, Iraq's 'Aziz Confer

LD281310 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politburcau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today had a conversation in the Kremlin with Tariq 'Aziz, a member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Iraqi Republic, who had arrived in Moscow as a member of the delegation of the Arab League Committee.

The sides discussed bilateral relations between the USSR and Iraq and other questions of mutual interest.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON KUWAITI AMIR DESCRIBED

LD272202 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 May 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text The Iran-Iraq war has acutely aggravated the situation in the whole region of the Persian Gulf. You already know about the attempt on the life of the amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. Here are a few details of how it happened. As usual, at 0800 the head of the Kuwaiti state set off to his residence, the Sif Amir's Palace, situated on the capital's seafront. A car filled with explosives ran into the car in front of it, which was carrying security guards. Several people were killed or injured. Al-Sabah, the amir himself, escaped with minor cuts and bruises.

The attempt on the life of the Kuwaiti monarch was carried out by the Al-Jihad Al-Islami organization, which is credited with a number of terrorist acts in Kuwait in 1973 and 1974. The Kuwaiti authorities have taken measures to detain those involved in the attempt, having closed the air, land, and sea borders of the country for some time. According to unconfirmed information, several people have been arrested under suspicion of involvement in the attempt on the life of the amir of Kuwait.

Further Report

LD272246 Moscow TASS in English 2229 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Kuwait May 27 TASS -- The security bodies of Kuwait have started an inquiry into the assassination attempt on the head of state, Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. says a statement issued here by the Kuwaiti Ministry of the Interior. As was reported, on Saturday, when the amir was on the way to his working residence, an explosives-laden car exploded in the path of the motorcade.

Appearing on Kuwaiti television several hours after the incident, the amir of Kuwait emphasized determination to proceed with Kuwait's political course.

There is a calm atmosphere in the country. The state borders are reopened and the air traffic with other states has been resumed. Some foreign mass media accused Iran of being involved in the assassination attempt. However, those accusations were categorically rejected in the Iranian Foreign Ministry's statement circulated by the Iranian news agency IRNA.

AMAL-PALESTINIAN CLASHES CONTINUE IN WEST BEIRUT

LD272136 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 May 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Armed clashes continue in West Beirut between detachments of the Shi'ite movement Amal and Palestinians. Talks on the halting of bloodshed have so far not produced results. Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League, has visited the Lebanese capital, where he met with President Amin al-Jumayyil and Birri, leader of the Amal movement. During the talks, there was discussion of questions connected with a settlement of the conflict between the Palestinians and the Lebanese Shi'ites.

COMMENTARY HAILS AMAL-PALESTINIAN CEASE-FIRE

LD241751 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 24 May 85

[Station commentary entitled "Bloodshed Must Be Stopped in Lebanon"]

[Text] Thanks to Syria's diligent efforts, representatives of the Amal movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front agreed on the principles of a solid and binding cease-fire accord. Talks on the details of the accord are to be held in Damascus with the participation of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. It should be mentioned that the Algerian Government has expressed its readiness to mediate in the issue to end the fratricidal clashes in Lebanon that have stepped up tension considerably there and have made it difficult to secure normal conditions of life and work for the Lebanese people and to guarantee the security of the Palestinian refugee camps.

Noteworthy in this respect is the reaction Western information media, particularly U.S. media, to the recent events in Lebanon. They extensively publish material that is blatantly instigatory and provocative. The U.S. television network NBC, for instance, in a comment on the huge explosion in East Beirut this week, hints that Lebanese Christians will certainly prepare themselves for a retaliatory action. This language involves an attempt to put the responsibility for the explosion on the Islamic organizations, and at the same time to instigate the Christians to undertake an act of revenge as said and written across the ocean.

We remark here that U.S. propaganda still insists on attaching a sectarian label to the events in Lebanon.

The outbreak of the fratricidal confrontation in Lebanon has aroused a stormy and varied reaction in the Arab world. Furthermore, there is practically a consensus in the Arab world that there is a vital need for all to bring about an immediate cease-fire for the fratricidal clashes in Lebanon and to concentrate all the Lebanese people's efforts on the struggle for the complete liberation of the land from Israeli occupation.

A TASS report published today by PRAVDA says that it is clear that the bloody internal clashes, irrespective of who started them, inflict huge damage on Lebanon's national interests and hinder the main objectives of all the national forces of the country, i.e., the complete liberation of the Lebanese territory from the Israeli occupiers and their agents, the restoration of national sovereignty, the guaranteeing of stability and security, and the preservation of the close links of Lebanon with the other Arab countries.

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH PDRY; ACCORD SIGNED

LD252159 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 May 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" Program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The sixth session of the mixed standing governmental committee for economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] was held in Aden. As a result of this meeting, a working protocol was signed providing for the widening of bilateral cooperation in carrying out geological exploration for oil and for the development of agriculture and fishing. The diversified cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PDRY is developing on the strong foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded in 1979. Under Soviet economic and technical assistance, vast work is being carried out in the PDRY for the establishment of complete branches of industry and for the radical rebuilding of the agricultural production. Tangible results have been achieved in the development and processing of fish stocks. The Soviet Union exports fishing trawlers to the PDRY and sends experts who help in the training of national cadres. The Soviet Union also renders considerable assistance in the field of the development of national education and public health in the PDRY. It is recalled that the Soviet Union does not seek any concessions and selfish advantages in return for its diversified assistance to the PDRY in its independent development and protecting its revolutionary gains and that all the institutions being build in the PDRY with Soviet assistance become the full property of that Arab state.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES ECONOMY, 27TH CONGRESS, VISITS

PM280905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report entitled: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee: At its regular session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the draft of the main guidelines of the USSR's economic and social development for 1986-90 and for the period up to the year 2000. The session stressed the special significance to the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress of this document, which determines the main tasks of the national economy, on the basis of which the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan will be worked out and some of the most important reference points of the economic and social development of Soviet society for the longer term will be determined. The draft of the main guidelines envisages an increase in the rate of development of all branches of the national economy, a stepping-up of the processes of intensification of production and an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and a strengthening of the country's economic and defense might. A broad social program is planned to embrace all aspects of the life of Soviet people. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, particularly in the field of scientific-technical progress and specialization and production sharing will be further developed.

The Politburo considered it expedient to continue to perfect the planned tasks for the next 5-year plan, and at the same time to refer them as target figures for the Councils of Ministers of the union republics, ministries and departments, associations and enterprises where the preparation for the corresponding 5-year plans will be organized. Special attention should be drawn here to measures to considerably accelerate scientific-technical progress so as to ensure an increase in the rate of economic and social development, a growth in production efficiency, and a radical increase in the technical standards and quality of output.

The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics and party committees in the localities are instructed to establish control over the organization and progress of development of the drafts of the 5-year plans for 1986-90, ensuring the active participation in this most important matter of industrial workers, collective farmers and engineering and technical personnel, and the party, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv.

Party organizations are faced with the task of mobilizing the efforts of labor collectives toward the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of 1985, the intensification of the economic regime, the precise implementation of production supplies according to contracts, and the raising of the level of management.

Having examined the results of the Conference of Secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers Parties of the CEMA Member Countries on Economic Questions, the Politburo noted the great significance of this new form of cooperation among the fraternal parties for strengthening the unity of the socialist community, intensifying collective work in developing cooperation and the exchange of experience of party leadership in economic construction.

The Politburo discussed and approved the results of talks between Comrade Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders and Rajiv Gandhi, the prime minister of India, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit. The importance was stressed of the fact that, during the course of these talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect, and trust, unanimous satisfaction was expressed at the successful development, the stable nature, and the scale of Soviet-Indian relations and the identity of views on major problems of world politics.

The leaders of the USSR and India reaffirmed their countries' desire to continue to proceed along a path of further strengthening friendship and expanding all-round cooperation in the political field and in trade, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other relations. Specific measures in this direction were mapped out.

The Politburo session once again expressed the Soviet leadership's firm intention, on the basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the USSR and India, to work for the further development of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries in the interests of their peoples and with the object of strengthening peace and international security in Asia and throughout the world.

Comrade Gromyko's report was heard on his conversations with Austrian statesmen and the foreign ministers of a number of countries during his stay in Vienna in connection with the events on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the State Treaty on the establishment of an independent and democratic Austria. Approving the results of these conversations, the Politburo noted the considerable significance of continuing an active dialogue among countries on the most vital questions of the state of world affairs, primarily on such an acute problem as preventing the militarization of outer space and ending the nuclear arms race. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, all states, large and small, are urged to make practical efforts that would facilitate a solution to these tasks, and in any event to refrain from steps that would hinder an improvement in the international situation and lead to an undermining of strategic stability. The importance of a constructive continuation in present conditions of the process of strengthening security and the development of cooperation in Europe was also stressed.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also heard news from Comrade Solomentsev about the Soviet delegation's participation in the celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cuba.

Certain other questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state were also examined.

GROMYKO, PONOMAREV PRESIDIUM SPEECHES ON WARSAW PACT

PM280815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session: "Standing Guard Over Peace and Creative Work -- A Meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR held a regular meeting in the Kremlin 24 May.

It considered the question of ratifying a protocol on prolonging the period of validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed in Warsaw on May 14, 1955.

On instructions from the Government of the USSR, which submitted the protocol for ratification, a report was made by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR.

Report by A.A. Gromyko

Esteemed members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet,

A protocol has been submitted for your consideration on the renewal of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of May 14, 1955, for 20 years and its subsequent extension for another 10 years.

The protocol was signed at a meeting of the top party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states in the capital of People's Poland late last April. The document was signed for the Soviet Union by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The unanimous decision to renew the Warsaw Treaty has demonstrated most convincingly once again the will and determination of the allied states to strengthen their unity and cohesion, jointly uphold the positions of socialism on the world scene and press for ensuring a reliable peace in Europe and throughout the world.

This collective act was done as a result of a comprehensive taking into account of the fundamental interests of the fraternal countries and a careful analysis of the present-day international situation, which revealed the vital need to preserve and enhance the defensive military-political alliance of the socialist states.

This alliance emerged amid the conditions when the United States and other Western powers, actually right after the end of the Second World War, vowed to pursue the "positions-of-strength" policy, embarked on the road of intensifying the arms race, knocking together a system of aggressive military blocs, the core of which was the North Atlantic alliance spearheaded, above all, against the socialist countries.

It is exactly in response to the heightened military threat, the founding of NATO, the inclusion of the FRG into that bloc and the policy of remilitarization of that country that socialist states of Europe concluded the Warsaw Treaty. There is every ground maintaining that the entire course of international events in the 3 decades that have passed since that time confirmed that it was a well-founded and far-sighted move.

Fulfilling its mission with honor, the treaty serves as an insurmountable barrier for those who would like to resolve with force the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism. It stands guard over the peaceful labor of the fraternal peoples and their socialist gains; it is a firm guarantor of the security of the countries participating in it -- taken together and of each individual country.

The signing of the Warsaw Treaty raised to a qualitatively new level friendship and cooperation of the allied states. An efficient mechanism of their political and defense interaction took shape within the framework of the treaty.

Attempts at impairing the integrity of that alliance and undermining the socialist community will fail in the future, as they failed in the past.

Loyal to their internationalist duty, the Warsaw Treaty member-states have invariably lent and will continue to lend firm support to other countries and peoples which have fallen or can fall victim to imperialist encroachments, victim to aggression.

By its collective actions, by the whole package of factors which have been and continue to be at its disposal, the Warsaw Treaty Organization consistently worked for the removal of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe hanging over mankind. The achievement of a military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, was of principled importance in this respect. This balance is an effective instrument of curbing the aspirations of the aggressive imperialist circles.

The defensive functions of the Warsaw Treaty are organically combined with active cooperation and close coordination of actions of the allied countries in the sphere of foreign policy.

Those countries have put forward a wide range of initiatives aimed at limiting and stopping the arms race, primarily nuclear arms race, at improving the political climate in Europe and the world in general. They have done a great deal for establishing and developing cooperation between states with different social systems, for establishing the principle of peaceful coexistence in the practices of international relations.

It is mostly the results of the joint efforts of the socialist countries that the post-war territorial and political realities in Europe were consolidated. As is known, they found their expression in resolutions of conferences of the member-states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. These efforts promoted the success of the all-European conference. The world has experienced the beneficial process of international detente.

The fact that for 40 years already -- since the victory over fascism -- the peoples of Europe have been living in conditions of peace goes to the historical credit of countries of the socialist community. It is deeply symbolic that the recent glorious anniversary of the great victory actually coincided with the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty.

The treaty is a durable [prochnyy] alliance, cemented by the principles of socialist internationalism and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Both the treaty and the practical actions of its members imbued with the love of peace originate in the very nature of the socialist system.

"History," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized, "has not known another alliance like ours where relations are based on the full equality and comradely mutual assistance of sovereign states. An alliance which is in the true sense of the word an alliance of peoples. An alliance which does not threaten anybody but is wholly devoted to the defense of peace."

The fraternal countries' decision to extend the treaty is a natural and adequate reaction to the peace-endangering course followed in international affairs by the United States and the other member states of the North Atlantic alliance sailing in its wake.

It is a course of bidding for military superiority, for which the arms race, first of all the nuclear race, is being stepped up even further and plans are being made to spread it to outer space, which has greatly increased the threat to all mankind. It is a course of fanning hostility towards socialism, of confrontation with the states of the socialist community.

It is a course of flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and peoples, a policy of state terrorism, which has been strongly condemned by the United Nations Organization.

Proceeding from the extent of the military threat from the NATO bloc, the Warsaw Treaty member states intend to continue adopting the necessary measures to maintain their collective defense capability at the proper level. They do not seek military superiority over anybody, but they will not allow military superiority over themselves either.

The Warsaw Treaty countries offer a realistic program for eliminating the war danger and curbing the arms race. They stress as being particularly urgent the need for the prevention of the militarization of outer space in interrelationship with a radical reduction of nuclear weapons, up to, and including, their complete elimination.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates this position at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva.

We have proposed that the USSR and the United States should by way of opening introduce a moratorium for the entire duration of the Geneva talks on the development, including research, testing and deployment of strike space arms, and freeze their strategic offensive arms, that the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missile in Europe and the buildup of our reply measures should be terminated.

The initiatives of socialist states are large in scale and constructive in character, particularly as regards the undertaking by all nuclear-weapon powers, following the example of the USSR, of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The same is to be said about our proposals for freezing nuclear arsenals, complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, concluding the treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining the relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty states and NATO countries, between all participants in the European conference.

If in their approach to these and other initiatives taken by us our Western partners showed readiness to search for and reach mutually acceptable accords, it would be possible to accomplish much to lessen the threat of war and redirect international relations into the channel of normal development. Thus far, there is no such readiness on their part.

The prolongation of the treaty is an unequivocal warning to those who have not abandoned illusory hopes of testing the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements for strength.

No one is allowed to forget the lessons of the past. It would be appropriate to remind the hotheads, dreaming of a revanche: The German reich was destroyed in the flames of the Second World War and there is no returning to it.

The parties to the Warsaw Treaty have favored and favor the simultaneous disbandment of their alliance and the North Atlantic bloc, and by way of the first step -- of their military organizations. This position of theirs remains in effect today, too.

The Warsaw Treaty Organization is to continue playing, for as long as the North Atlantic alliance exists, a major role in upholding the positions of socialism in Europe and the world, in enhancing international security and preventing nuclear war.

The fact which deserves to be mentioned is that the Warsaw Treaty was prolonged precisely in the same form in which it had been first concluded. The continuity of aims of the peace loving policy of the parties to it, their confidence in the high effectiveness of the treaty undoubtedly found their expression in that.

The prolongation of the treaty for a term as stipulated by the protocol ensures stability and strength of the alliance of the socialist states, creates the necessary long-term prerequisites for the development of their all-round cooperation.

The move made by the parties to the treaty serves the vital interests of each of the fraternal countries and the collective needs of the entire socialist community. This move accords with the aspirations of all those who treasure the cause of peace.

The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-states always have done and will continue doing everything that depends on them to secure a turn for the better in international affairs. They firmly proceed from the premise that this aim can be achieved only by joint efforts of all peoples, all states, all peace-loving forces, irrespective of their ideological and political orientation.

Soviet people are convinced that friendship and close cooperation of the Warsaw Treaty member-states will continue growing and getting stronger.

The protocol on prolonging the treaty fully accords with the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole. In conclusion Andrey Gromyko expressed confidence that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will ratify the protocol on extending the validity of the Warsaw Treaty, submitted by the Council of Ministers.

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Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, spoke on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He said that at their joint meeting on 6 May 1985 the commissions had studied the question of ratifying the protocol on prolonging the Warsaw Treaty.

It was noted at the meeting that the causes that had brought about the conclusion of the Warsaw Treaty continued to exist in full measure. This is evidenced by the constant, and lately even more aggravated tendencies in the policy of the bloc of the North Atlantic pact that confronts us, and first of all of the United States of America.

The danger of nuclear annihilation, which, it would seem, was pushed back in the period of detente, has intensified again in recent years. The potential of nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation has grown many times over. In the pursuit of military superiority the United States Administration is creating ever new types of arms, is pressing for the militarisation of outer space. The arms race is entering a new phase when the development of uncontrollable processes is possible. At the very same time the United States and its allies are actually sabotaging disarmament and even the limitation of arms.

One cannot but also see that in its attempts to pursue the policy of social revanche, imperialism in recent years has drastically stepped up subversive activities against socialist countries, the national liberation movement, and all forces of progress.

The subversive, aggressive policy pursued by the United States and NATO is spearheaded, as is known, against the USSR and its allies. This became especially manifest in recent months. In the year of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism the imperialist politicians were not ashamed of again openly and cynically raising the question of revising the results of the war, of breaking up the social and political geography of Europe that was formed after the rout of Hitler Germany and as a result of post-war development. Encouraged by American imperialism, revanchists of every stripe have sharply stepped up their activities.

Everything that the NATO bloc has done in the years of its existence and the peace proposals that have been consistently advanced by the Warsaw Treaty Organisation were demonstrated in detail at the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Commissions.

A sinister smithy of preparation for war and a course of aggression with the use of nuclear arms in Europe and throughout the world -- this is what NATO stands for. A session of NATO's Military Planning Committee held 2 days ago, on 22 May, stated again that its members intend to build up arms, including nuclear ones. The committee's communique says: "We are fully resolved to continue maintaining the effectiveness of NATO's nuclear forces." The committee also approved a plan of increasing conventional armaments.

A persistent defense of peace, a course of peaceful coexistence, of ending the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, and of reducing arms up to and including their total liquidation -- such is the essence of the policy and activity of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation.

The prolongation of the Warsaw Treaty does not mean at all that its members want a preservation or the more so an aggravation of the confrontation of the military-political groupings. In the course of all the 30 years of the Warsaw Treaty's existence, its members have made such proposals which, if implemented, would have cardinally changed the situation in terms of lowering and removing confrontation, stopping the arms race and reducing arms, and safeguarding international security by the collective efforts of states. Today, too, the fruitfulness of the Warsaw Treaty expresses itself in the fact that it opposes to NATO's aggressive, militaristic course, a totally different prospect of the development of international relations both in Europe and in the whole world.

At the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Commissions special attention was drawn to the entire importance of the principled approach to cardinal problems of our time that was defined at the latest meeting of the top party and state leaders of Warsaw Treaty states.

The Warsaw Treaty countries strive, and by concrete deeds prove the sincerity of their striving, for a scaling down of the acuteness of the confrontation of the two alliances, while they still exist. Along this road it is possible to ensure a normalization of the international situation, to overcome inter-state confrontation, to pool the efforts of all states in safeguarding the security of each of them and all of them taken together. As it was stated in Warsaw by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, "...We call on all states of Europe and other continents to rise above differences, to become partners in the struggle against a new danger that threatens the whole of mankind -- the danger of nuclear annihilation".

This call has been backed up by practical steps, which were taken exactly in this direction by the Soviet Union and which were supported by states allied with us. Shortly before the signing of the protocol and extending the validity of the Warsaw Treaty the Soviet Union came up with new major initiatives: renunciation of the creation of strike space arms and the destruction of existing anti-satellite systems; freezing the nuclear potentials of both sides as the first step towards their radical reduction; the unilateral suspension by the Soviet Union of the deployment of medium-range missiles and of the implementation of other reply measures in Europe.

These initiatives caused widespread international response and were supported by broad sections of peace forces. Of course, reciprocity, a positive attitude to these measures of the USSR by the other side could move the Geneva talks into the plane of practical decisions and play their role in the settlement of more complex problems.

By extending their treaty, which unites them, the socialist countries clearly state their intention firmly and actively to continue the policy proclaimed in it. The extension of the treaty is also necessary because the initiatives to improve the international situation, emanating from the socialist countries, have special weight and importance exactly because of their collective nature.

The entire essence of the Warsaw Treaty, the entire tireless activity of its member states are directed at the very same aim for which a struggle was conducted by the peoples that scored 40 years ago the great victory in the war against German fascism and Japanese militarism -- namely that that war should remain the last world war in the history of mankind.

It is necessary to prevent a new world war because, if it is permitted to erupt, by its baleful consequences it will surpass all the wars from which humanity has suffered taken together.

It can be prevented because there now exist mighty forces capable of curbing those who want to start the lethal conflagration, the main one being the states and peoples united by the Warsaw Treaty.

The preservation and strengthening of this peace force is a fulfillment of the behest of those who struggled for victory, who gave their lives for victory, for preserving peace and life on earth.

Proceedings from all these considerations the Foreign Affairs Commissions have unanimously concluded that the extension of the validity of the Warsaw Treaty is necessary both for strengthening the defence capability of the socialist states, for the development of their political and military cooperation, and for ensuring international peace, for preventing and ruling out nuclear war and all war for that matter in Europe. That is why they recommend the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify the protocol on extending the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955.

Unanimous approval of and support for the decision to prolong the Warsaw Treaty was expressed at the meeting by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo V.V. Grishin, D.A. Kunayev, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Vice President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium V.V. Kuznetsov, Vice President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, President of the Presidium of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Soviet Socialist Republic A.F. Ryuytel, members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, tractor team leader [as published] at the collective farm named after the 20th Congress of the CPSU of the Nouvoukrainskiy District, Kirovograd region A.V. Gitalov, Chairman of the AUCCTU S.A. Shalayev, First Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee L.N. Zaykov, weaver at the Vyazniki production amalgamation of technical fabrics R.A. Gavrilova, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Voluntary Society of Assistance to the Army, Navy, and Air Force of the USSR G.M. Yegorov.

It was noted in the speeches that the ratification of the protocol on extending the treaty is an act of truly historic significance, a major step along the road of further strenghening the unity and cohesion of countries of the socialist community, their economic and defense might, of preserving peace in the European Continent and throughout the world.

At the meeting attention was drawn to the unbreakable link between the ratification of the protocol on the prolongation of the time-tested political and defensive alliance and the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. Victory brought the much-awaited peace. The Warsaw Treaty reliably protects it.

All the participants in the meeting were unanimous in the opinion that in the alliance of the sovereign equal states, united by common interests and bonds of solidarity, the peoples have a true defender of socialist gains.

To this day the Warsaw Treaty is a constantly operating and mighty generator of ideas, of numerous constructive proposals directed at easing tension in European and world affairs. A call to the peoples, parliaments, and governments to do everything possible to avert an arms race in space and stop it on earth, to limit, reduce, and then fully destroy nuclear arms sounded again in the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR issued during the days of celebration of the great victory. Peace and progress -- such is the ideal of the countries of the socialist community.

It was noted at the meeting that the protocol on prolonging the treaty is fully in line with the interests of the Soviet Union and all socialist countries, and is in accord with the USSR Constitution and our states' foreign policy course.

The USSR Presidium Supreme Soviet unanimously ratified the protocol, signed in Warsaw on 26 April 1985, on extending the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Pact Extension Ratified

PM280925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Ratification of the Protocol Extending the Operation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that the protocol extending the operation of the 14 May 1955 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance presented by the USSR Council of Ministers for ratification, approved by the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, and signed in Warsaw on 26 April 1985 by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia, be ratified.

V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Kremlin, Moscow, 24 May 1985.

GROMYKO ADDRESSES REPUBLICS' FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD241916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] A conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the union republics was held in Moscow 23-24 May. Work experiences were exchanged, questions of the further increase of active participation of Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Union Republics in the implementation of the foreign political program of the CPSU and the Soviet State -- taking into account the requirements proceeding from the decisions of the March and April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the preparations in progress for the 27th Party Congress -- were examined.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

CPSU'S DOLGIKH ATTENDS CHEMICAL WORKERS MEETING

PM280907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Greeting the Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to Chemical Workers' Day was held in Moscow on 24 May.

The presidium comprised V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.G. Afonin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, production front-rankers, scientists, and representatives of the capital's public.

A report was delivered by A.G. Petrishchev, minister of the production of mineral fertilizers.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting gave the assurance that the sector's working people would apply all their strength, knowledge, and experience to successfully fulfill the targets for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole and would greet the 27th CPSU Congress with labor successes.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MEETING OF MOSCOW AKTIVS

LD271806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] At the present time, when the constructive force of the socialist order is ever more fully coming to light, the strict observation of the principles of communist morals and the eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism above all acquires particular significance. The practical steps in the struggle against this social evil and the tasks of the working people of the capital in carrying out the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on measures of overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism were discussed at a meeting of the Moscow party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol aktivs. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom of the CPSU, spoke at the meeting.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS TBILISI STUDENT AKTIV

LD251249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 May 85

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Text] A meeting of the [Georgian] Republic's student aktiv took place in Tbilisi today. The meeting discussed the further improvement of the education of highly qualified specialists, politically active and morally worthy citizens, and true patriots and internationalists in light of the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Taking part in the meeting's work was Comrade Shevardnadze.

GORBACHEV 17 MAY LENINGRAD SPEECH PUBLISHED

LD251736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The speech by Comrade Gorbachev at the 17 May 1985 meeting of the Leningrad party organization aktiv entitled "To Move Forward Persistently" has been issued in a separate brochure. The brochure is published by the Politicheskaya Literacure Publishing House.

NEW INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR ENGINEERS REPORTED

LD241246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] The integrated, start-to-finish team of fitters led by (Sidorovich), winner of a USSR state prize, has achieved the highest productivity within the Donetsk mining machinery association. This team is the first at the enterprise to include shift foremen within its ranks. A new system of material incentives ensures that engineering and technical workers make a greater creative contribution. Although the foremen's wages have not been changed, their take-home pay has markedly increased.

Their work is now measured by the contribution they make to the team's endeavors. This contribution is judged by the team council. The higher the assessment, the more substantial is the addition to the wage packet.

PHILOSOPHER LOPATA ON CONTINUITY, INNOVATION

PM230841 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May Second Edition p 2-3

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences P. Lopata article under the rubric "Follow a Course of Improving Developed Socialism': "Continuity and Innovation"]

[Text] The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which adopted the resolution to convene the next, 27th party congress, again confirmed the continuity of the strategic course elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. The Leninist concept of continuity, it was noted at the plenum, means moving forward without fail, revealing and resolving new problems, and eliminating everything that hampers development. It is a question of further enriching and developing the party's policy and its general line of improving the society of developed socialism. It is also a question of the fact that the strategic tasks outlined can and must be resolved in a new way.

The present state in the CPSU's activity, as in the development of the whole of Soviet society, could without exaggeration be described as a turning point. The novelty, complexity, and scale of the tasks facing the party and the Soviet people and the serious difficulties that have arisen both as a result of unfavorable objective conditions and as a consequence of shortcomings require the elaboration of new approaches in the leadership and management of economic and sociopolitical processes, the adoption of bold, innovative solutions, and the combination of realistic assessments of what has been achieved and the ability to take a short-and long-term view of the future. The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed that in the course of precongress work, it is necessary to study the existing situation in depth and in full and to draw the most serious conclusions. The country's historical fate and socialism's positions in the world today largely depend on a substantial acceleration in socioeconomic progress.

Strengthening the links between science and life, theory and practice; combining sober assessments of successes and difficulties with confidence in the advantages and inexhaustible potential of socialism; revealing and making increasingly full use of that potential and those advantages; knowing how to rouse the broad masses of working people to resolve the tasks set -- those are the demands which the CPSU makes today on all party organizations, economic and state management organs, and labor collectives.

Creative continuity in the study of the theoretical problems of socialism is expressed in the fact that the CPSU, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology and the generalization of the experience accumulated in recent decades, has drawn a series of important conclusions which illuminate the course of present-day practice.

What is the nature of these conclusions? The Soviet land has come a long way within the framework of the first phase of the communist formation. A mighty socialist state has been created, has taken leading positions in the world in terms of many indicators of sceintific, technical, social, and economic progress, and has a mighty production and defense potential. A developed socialist society has been built, which from the viewpoint of the principles of humanism, social justice, and the embodiment of the ideals and aspirations of the masses of working people, is the highest achievement of world civilization today.

As V.I. Lenin foresaw, this is a dynamic society with tremendous potential for further development and improvement, capable of effecting major qualitative changes and resolving large-scale current and long-term tasks. However, the implementation of these tasks and changes requires tremendous efforts and considerable time. Developed socialism is a historically prolonged stage in the first phase of communism. Today, as CPSU documents stress, out country is at the very beginning of that stage. Our understanding of the distance between the two phases is also conditioned by the fact that our society has to revolve, alongside the tasks of socialism's further progress, a number of problems that we inherited from the past and that were not fully resolved at earlier stages.

The concept of developed socialism elaborated by the party has made it possible to view the building of the new society in all its complexity and contradictoriness, to overcome a certain tendency to run ahead in determining the time taken to resolve a number of program tasks, and at the same time, to uncover our society's increased potential and determine the direction of future qualitative changes in all spheres of society's life. The most important tenets contained in this concept form the basis of work to prepare the new edition of the CPSU program, which will be examined at the 27th party congress. The party's general line of improving developed socialism is based on these tenets. The purpose of all work is to bring socialism up to the level of Marxism-Leninism's highest ideas in the first phase of the communist formation.

The party proceeds on the basis that substantial advances in the development of production forces and the entire system of social relations have become urgent and necessary in our society. Life and its dynamism, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, dicatate the need for further changes and transformations and the attainment of a qualitatively new condition of society, in the broadest sense of the word. This means first and foremost the scientific and technical renewal of production and the attainment of the world's highest level of labor productivity. It means the improvement of social relations, first and foremost, economic relations. It means profound changes in the sphere of labor and the material and spiritual conditions of people's life. It means making the entire system of political and social institutions more active and deepening socialist democracy and self-government by the people.

The indissoluble organic unity of theoretical analysis and the elaboration of immediate and long-term tasks for our development on the basis of such an analysis was manifested in the directives of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum on a wide range of problems of society's economic and sociopolitical progress, as well as on questions of the party's ideological and organizational work.

The determining sphere of society's life is the economy, and the main question that must be resolved in this sphere is how and by what means the country can achieve the acceleration of economic development. The party proceeds on the basis that the potential exists for this. There is the country's vast production potential, created during the years of Soviet power. There are the gains of scientific and technical progress and the growing opportunities presented by the introduction of scientific achievements into production. There is also our society's colossal labor potential, the working people's high level of professional training, and the presence of skilled cadres. There is the sociocultural potential, which is being increasingly fully incorporated into the process of increasing production efficiency. There is the accumulated experience of the socialist organization of labor and production and the planning and management of economic development.

Unfortunately, as was noted at the Central Committee plenum, these opportunities are far from being adequately utilized.

It is now necessary, working on the basis of the potential that has been created, making wide use of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, and bringing the forms of socialist economic management into line with present-day conditions and needs, to achieve a substantial acceleration of socioeconomic progress. "There is simply no other way," the report at the Central Committee plenum said.

The successful implementation of this course largely depends on a clear understanding of the requirements of objective laws, first and foremost economic laws, and on purposeful activity by the masses to implement the urgent requirements of the development of production and the entire social organism. Society has reached a stage in its development where full scope is opened up for the operation of the objective laws of the first phase of communism. At the same time, at this stage, more than ever before, there is an increase in the role of the objective factor, of organized, conscious activity by the masses, through which the demands of objective laws are put into practice.

Take, for instance, the general sociological law of the relationship between production relations and the level and nature of society's production forces. Life has refuted the oversimplified interpretation of the operation of this law under socialism, whereby this relationship automatically ensures scope for the development of production forces. The concept of the contradictions between production forces and production relations under socialism, whereby one of these aspects invariably lags behind the other in its development, has also proved bankrupt. Real life has proved more complex: a lag in relation to the demands of socialist progress can take place both in individual components of the system of production relations, and in production forces. What is needed is constant, conscious, and purposeful mutual regulation by production forces and production relations and the implementation of concrete measures to ensure that these two aspects of social production are in line with each other, as well as that all the elements on each side are in line with the requirements of present-day progress in the socialist society.

Demands on the scientific political leadership of the economy are thereby considerably stepped up. If purposeful work is not done to improve production relations and the economic system of socialism, this will inevitably affect the rate, nature, and dynamics of the growth of production forces. This is unambivalently indicated by the experience of our economy's development in the late seventies and early eighties. On the other hand, laggardness in the scientific and technical renewal of production and in the transformation of obsolete enterprises into modern ones retards the process of the improvement of economic relations and the development of forms of socialist ownership and the system of distribution according to labor.

Experience shows that at the present stage, problems of improving production relations require special attention. The large-scale experiments that are taking place in the country, the timely innovations being introduced into the organization of production and labor, the economic machinery, and the wage and bonus system, the strengthening of order and discipline in production --all this opens the way for the renewal of the production apparatus, accelerates the introduction of scientific and technical achievements, helps increase production efficiency, and ensures significant growth in labor productivity. Thanks to the measures that have been implemented in this respect, it has recently been possible to break the unfavorable trends in economic development of the late seventies and early eighties.

At the same time, in assessing the results of the experiments, the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum noted that the work done cannot fully satisfy us. A stage has been reached where it is necessary to proceed from the experiment to the creation of an integrated system of economic management and administration.

Moreover, the concept of the restructuring of the economic machinery has now become clearer. In further developing the centralized principle in the resolution of strategic tasks, it was noted at the Central Committee plenum, it is necessary to move forward more boldly along the path of extending enterprises' rights and their autonomy, introducing financial autonomy and, on this basis, stepping up the responsibility of labor collectives and their interest in the end results of work.

Life demands a further improvement in planning and the organizational structures of management and the introduction of the principles of financial autonomy in all primary labor cells and at every work place. At the same time, the party considers it necessary to commence the practical restructuring of work by the top echelons of economic management and to direct them first and foremost toward the resolution of long-term socioeconomic, scientific, and technical tasks and the quest for the most effective forms of combining science and production.

Having analyzed in depth the changes in the objective conditions of production and comprehensively revealed the requirements of economic laws, the CPSU elaborated the basic guidelines for further economic development and the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic growth. The task of accelerating growth rates, and substantially at that, is entirely feasible, provided we place the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress at the center of our work, restructure management and planning and structural and investment policy, increase the level of organization and discipline everywhere, and radically improve the style of activity. In this connection, the party proceeds on the basis of the need to bring into play both fundamental, long-term factors and factors that ensure a comparatively rapid return and the direct effect that is important in economic development today.

This kind of return could be obtained by bringing organizational, economic, and social reserves into play. The initiatives that the party has put forward recently are proving increasingly fruitful: the active propagation of the team contract method, the organization of agro-industrial complexes, the deepening and widening of financial autonomy, and a range of measures to increase the autonomy, role, and responsibility of labor collectives and step up the activity of management organs in all sectors and at all levels of economic activity.

The party attaches particular significance to increasing the role of the human factor in production -- both as a direct factor which gives results today, and as a fundamental factor which will acquire still greater significance in the long term. Incidentally, the participants in the recent conference at the CPSU Central Committee for workers, economic leaders, specialists, and scientists noted that solely by means of improving the level of discipline and organization and creating an atmosphere of creative labor intensity, concentration, and rivalry in the collectives, it is often possible in a short space of time to achieve a marked growth in labor productivity and an improvement in the quality of work. To increase the masses' labor and creative activeness is an objective law of socialist building, and we must know how to put its requirements into practice.

The party sees the highest purpose of the line of accelerating socioeconomic development in steadily increasing the working people's prosperity. The practical expression of this is the elaboration and implementation of major targeted comprehensive programs -- the food and energy programs, the development of consumer goods production and the service sphere, and land reclamation, and the implementation of the reform of general and vocational education. All this is already yielding tangible results.

At the same time, the party considers it necessary to ensure the more resolute implementation of the plans outlined in these programs.

It is proposed to supplement the food program, for instance, with major measures to develop processing sectors of the agro-industrial comples and bring their enterprises nearer to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. With a view to putting into practice the idea that the land should have a single master, steps will be taken to make it possible to manage the agro-industrial complex and to plan and finance it as a single whole at all levels. Within the framework of the program for developing consumer goods production and the service sphere, it is planned to substantially increase the production of high quality clothing and footwear and modern cultural and consumer goods and to ensure that diverse types of services are available.

The party displays tireless concern for improving the working people's housing conditions, perfecting the health and education system, satisfying the working people's effective demands, developing garden plots, improving material provisions for veterans, and so forth. "In everything that concerns people, their labor, material well-being, and leisure," it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "we must be extremely attentive. This is a key policy issue for us."

It is important for every working person and every member of society to see the Soviet state's concern for him and to acquire, on the basis of his own experience, the profound conviction that socialism is a truly hunanist, socially just society. The practice of economic activity, ideological education work, and the efforts of labor collectives are called upon to develop an understanding in people of social justice that accords with the principles of socialism. Its core is the principle: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor." The CPSU consistently pursues a line of improving distribution relations, ridding the distribution mechanism of leveling and unearned income, and stepping up the direct dependence of the material position of each worker and each collective on the results of their labor.

Socialism makes it possible to increasingly fully satisfy people's growing material and spiritual needs. But first, these needs must be formed and their development channeled in accordance with reasonable criteria and, second, it must be ensured that the practical satisfaction of people's needs takes place only through socially useful forms of labor activity on their part.

The elaboration of specific forms and ways of implementing these requirments is an urgent task for both the theory and practice of socialist building.

The Leninist party is a party of innovators. Remaining true to the fundamental principles of communism, it constantly develops and enriches its scientific and theoretical arsenal, renews programmatic and strategic directives in accordance with the demands of historical developments, and creatively resolves the problems that arise in economic, sociopolitical, and cultural building. This, today, is what determines the content of all the CPSU's work in preparing for the 27th congress, which will undoubtedly be a milestone in the country's development.

20 YEARS OF SATELLITE BROADCASTING MARKED

PM231527 Moscow GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA in Russian No 20, 8 May 85 p 19

[Correspondent Boris Fomin interview of G.G. Kudryavtsev, USSR first deputy minister of communications; date, place not specified -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Two decades ago on 23 April 1965, the Molniya-1 communications satellite was launched into earth orbit, and 2 days later, using this satellite, the first television transmission was carried from Moscow to Vladivostok.

In connection with this event, our correspondent, Boris Fomin, asked Gennadily Georgiyevich Kudryavtsev, USSR first deputy minister of communications, to answer questions contained in readers' letters:

Question. Gennadily Georgiyevich, before we take up the readers' letters, I would like you to talk about the way television broadcasting via artificial earth satellites began. Why was the "space option" chosen as the answer to the task of providing a nationwide television broadcasting system?

Answer. In our country, the growth in the population's access to television broadcasting has taken place in several stages.

From the first years of the development of television broadcasting up until 1967, the population was provided with television programs exclusively by means of ground facilities, through the construction of powerful television transmitters (between 1 and 50 kilowatts); and of medium- and low-power relay stations (of around 100 watts and between 1 and 10 watts, respectively).

In the early stages, the construction of the ground transmitting network was an efficient means: the stations were built in densely populated areas of the country, and each time one of them was commissioned, there was a considerable increase in the number of viewers.

In 1961, for example, 100 high-power and about 170 low-power television transmitter stations had been built in the country. These provided television to approximately 35 percent of the population. During the next 5 years, that is to say, up to the year 1966, the volume of television viewers amounted to just 20 percent. Thereafter, as television stations were commissioned in areas of low population density, the effectiveness of the facilities being introduced began to sharply decline. Thus, in the ensuing 5 years through 1971, the volume of technical transmitting facilities again doubled, but this provided an increase of only 15 percent in the number of viewers. It became clear that it was not going to be possible to solve the set task in this way: At this rate more than 2,500 high-power television stations would have to be built in order to cover 95 percent of the population, and in turn, this would entail considerable capital investment, the construction of a large number of feeder lines, and a protracted time scale; at the same time, it would be practically impossible to cover 100 percent of the population.

Scientists of many countries have long shown increased interest in the problem of television broadcasting using artificial earth satellites. This interest was brought about by the fact that from a satellite situated at a sufficient altitude -- up to 36,000-40,000 kilometers -- it is possible to transmit signals, including television signals, to enormous areas of territory, up to one-third of the earth's surface.

This idea acquired a realistic foundation following the launch in 1957 of the first Soviet artificial earth satellite, and the beginning of the development of our national satellite communications systems and satellite television broadcasting was set in 1965 with the launch of the Molniya-1 artificial earth satellite.

The first 20 Orbita satellite communications receiving stations were commissioned in areas of Siberia, the Far East, Central Asia, and the Far North in 1967, by the 50th anniversary of Soviet power.

The commissioning of the first Orbita stations and the radio-relay lines from them provided an increase in the number of viewers of the Central Television program of more than 20 million people.

Question. V. Alekseyev, who lives in Novosibirsk, asks us to tell on the pages of our weekly how multichannel television broadcasting is currently carried out via the satellites. In particular, he wants to know what brought about the creation of two other satellite systems, the Ekran and the Moskva systems, in addition to the Orbita system?

Answer. The Orbita system was the world's first multiple stationary [mnogostatsionarnyy] television distribution system. However, the space technology capabilities existing at that time did not permit the creation of powerful satellites, and as a result, the cost of an Orbita ground station was extremely high. Construction of such stations was justified from the economic viewpoint only in major cities and population centers of no less than 50,000 people.

In fact, Orbita stations were built not just in major cities, but in relatively small centers with populations of between 5,000 and 10,000 people. This was done in the name of and for the benefit of the Soviet people.

Thereafter, however, the efficiency of building new Orbita stations as a means of feeding television programs sharply declined. The construction of stations in centers with populations of a few thousand people brought about a situation in which the expenditure per inhabitant ran into thousands of rubles.

Therefore, the task was set of creating new and much less expensive means that would make it possible to raise the efficiency and reduce the time scale of introducing television into the remotest points of the country.

The Ekran system met these requirements. The first Ekran artificial earth satellite was launched into a geostationary orbit in 1976. An experimental network consisting of 60 receiving installations had already been created by that time. The system's service area, within which reception of signals on the receiver installations is possible, covers an area of 9 million square kilometers, which amounts to about 40 percent of the entire territory of the country. It includes areas of Siberia, the Far North, and parts of the Far East.

The 0.7 gigahertz frequency band was chosen for the Ekran system. Its advantages are simplicity and low cost of ground receiver installations. The use of inexpensive transistor input amplifiers, of simple, multielement antennae of the Yagi type, and of an on-board transmitter of the maximum permissible capacity made it possible to obtain the high-quality characteristics of the television channel with low-cost receiver installations.

The Ekran system is being operated successfully, and its technical facilities have been used widely under the most varied conditions: in major population centers, in small settlements, and even by individual geological prospecting and research expeditions. Today, more than 3,000 installations of this system have already been established in the country, which has made it possible to provide television to areas practically inaccessible for ground-based television program feeder facilities. The network of stations continues to grow. At the same time, the equipment is being improved. For example, an input amplifier possessing a lower noise temperature is already being introduced; and the production of special antennae for areas with complex climatic conditions is being proposed.

Unfortunately, however, the use of this system in other parts of the country is impossible, since irradiation of the territory situated to the west and east of the existing service zone would entail exceeding the established international norms. This has required the creation of technical means of feeding television programs which are close in terms of both simplicity and efficiency for oblasts in the European part of the country, Central Asia, and the Far East.

In accordance with the set task, the new Moskva satellite television broadcasting system was devised and became operational in 1979 in the 4 gigahertz band, which was already widely assimilated, which made it possible to develop and to introduce the technical facilities of this system within a short time. The Moskva system is an addition to the Orbita and Ekran systems already in operation and opens up possibilities for the virtually complete coverage of the country with one Central Television program.

In order to set up the Moskva system, the special transponders [stvoly] of a geostationary artificial earth satellite of the new Gorizont series were used, with the power supplied to the antenna input from the on-board transmitter increased to 40 watts. In combination with the highly directional on-board transmitter antenna, this ensures that the maximum effective radiated power permissible in this frequency band is obtained.

This made it possible to use on the Moskva ground receiving station an antenna with a comparatively small (2.5 meter) reflector. The technical design employed, which I have already described, made it possible to built a comparatively simple and small-sized station that does not require any capital structures and can be sited in any existing buildings or inside special containers. The power characteristics of the communications line in the Moskva system make it possible to have one high-quality television channel and two sound channels. The low-frequency television image and sound signals pass from the output of the station to the input of the transmitter, the type and power of which depend on the service zone required. The cost indicators of the Moskva station are approximately the same as the Ekran receiving installation and are such as to provide a cost-effective means of television broadcasting to a large number of population centers.

For the Moskva system to cover the territory of the USSR, it is planned to use four segments in space (four powerful transponders on Gorizont satellites) in geostationary orbit at 14, 53, 90, and 140 degrees east. To date, more than 500 Moskva stations have been manufactured in the country, and the network of them will be greatly expanded.

By making joint use of the network of Ekran, Moskva, and Orbita stations and radio-relay communications lines, it is possible to broadcast two Central Television programs throughout the whole territory of the USSR in five broadcasting zones, transmitting them at the times that are convenient for viewers.

Question. Our weekly magazine publishes the Orbita-4-Vostok television program schedule.

Ye. Romanenko from Sverdlovsk asks whether it is worthwhile to have the Vostok program which, as we know, is transmitted via ground radio-relay communications line, when the Orbita-4 program is transmitted to this zone via space.

Answer. The Vostok program was one of the first to be transmitted via ground communications lines from Moscow to other broadcasting zones in the Urals and Central Asia, and it covers a large television audience. The Orbita-4 program repeats the Vostok program and covers the same zone, but it is transmitted via satellite communications facilities (a Gorizont satellite and Moskva ground stations). Because only a small number of television transmitting facilities in the Urals and Central Asia zone are so far equipped with Moskva stations, a parallel version of this program is currently transmitted, with a 2-hour time shift, via both ground and satellite communications lines.

Question. A number of readers ask how the coverage area of the Second All-Union Television Program is going to be extended. To begin with, however, could you perhaps describe what it is proposed to do in the 12th Five-Year Plan in particular for that small percentage of people in the country who still cannot receive television and are waiting for the screens to light up in their homes?

Answer. Despite considerable progress in the field of television, not yet all the population of the country can receive television transmissions. Up to 5 percent of the population live in areas where it is currently impossible to receive television programs of high quality every day, and roughly the same number are unable to receive television broadcasts at all.

As the television network is developed and the conditions are created for the reception of, initially, one program, the demand arises for reception of a second, and then a third program, of both Central Television and also the republic, kray, and oblast television studios. At the same time, the Central Television programs must be received at times which are convenient for viewers.

Expanding the television transmitting network and increasing the percentage of the country's population covered by television programs is one of the most important tasks facing the USSR Ministry of Communications, its scientific research and design institutes, and operating establishments.

The prospects for development of the material and technical base of television broadcasting in the 12th Five-Year Plan were defined in a resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers that was adopted in August 1984. The implementation of the targets defined in the resolution will ensure the further development of multiprogram television, increased automation of radio engineering equipment, and an improvement in the quality of television broadcasting.

At present, the Second All-Union Television Program is transmitted to all the broadcasting zones, from the western borders of the USSR to Sakhalin and Kamchatka, but the possibility of arranging for it to be relayed at any given point depends on a number of factors: availability of the right equipment, whether it is possiblt to install the equipment inside already operating television stations, whether it is possible to use antenna mounts, and so forth. These questions will be resolved as they apply to each individual high- and low-power television transmitting station.

The resolution I mentioned on the further development of the material and technical base of television broadcasting provides for a large work program to be carried out. At the same time, it must be realized that each percentage increase in coverage is obtained at the cost of enormous capital investment, major inputs of labor and material resources, and hard work by the country's many thousands of communications workers.